BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,365—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th Dec	PERSIA	7951	......	......
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	......	......
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company s Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb. 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
YARRA	4,255	X	5th Jan. 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	2nd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED
COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,520	M. Saperiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saperiti	15th Mar. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	[illegible]	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Mar. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 17.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, MAHOMMERAH, KOWEIT AND BUSREH.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR KARACHI, POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 27th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,300 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th December, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	25th Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	28th Mar. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st [illegible], Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

'XMAS 1904.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

'XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
'Xmas Cakes Artistically	Decorated,	plain Icing ...	1	0	per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1	4	"
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1	8	"

'XMAS BOXES containing 'XMAS CAKE, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., from Rs. 10.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND 'XMAS LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅞ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

EXHIBITION

THIS MONTH AND AFTER.

A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,
SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.

DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY.
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES,
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE,
NOVELTIES HERE,
NOVELTIES THERE,
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE,
AT

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.

FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.

CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

....

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette," where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"

Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

'XMAS

AND

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM

LONDON AND THE CONTINENT

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SELECT AND USEFUL

SMOKERS' REQUISITES

OF THE

BEST MANUFACTURE AND WORKMANSHIP,

MOST SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

DURING THE SEASON.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

The greatest CIRCUS organization ever having visited Bombay.

OPENING NIGHT.

FRIDAY 23RD DECEMBER.

THE GRANDEST AND BEST TENTED SHOW EVER PROJECTED.

All new with costliest Equipment Procurable.

The only Circus in the East with its Menagerie of 11 Huge Forest-Bred Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Dogs, a magnificient steed of Horses and Poines and

THE ONLY PERFORMING ZEBRAS IN THE WORLD.

The greatest of all Wild Animal Acts.

JOHN CLEMPERT.

THE HAND CUFF KING and PRINCE of POLICE BAFFLERS.

A CHALLENGE.—J Clempert challenges the Police and Public for Rs. 1,000, to fasten him in regulation handcuffs and chains, that he cannot escape from. Bring your own handcuffs and Chains.

MISS ADA STOODLEY.

HANTE ECOLE RIDER.

THE FOUR Miss ELLIOTTS.'

Marvellous Lady Acrobats and Juglers.

GUS LE DIAL.

In his comic tumbling and Pot Pouri Act.

ROMAH DIPPS and FONIO.

The greatest Horizontal Bar Performers.

Miss NORA.

With her 20 Wonderful Performing Cockatoos.

GEORGE LOVETT.

The Human Croccodile.

GENERAL MITE.

The smallest Trotting Pony in the World.

RHEINGOLD and SULTAN.

The Two forest-bred Lions introduced by Miss DONAL.

MERRY LITTLE BENHAM.

Prince of Equestriame Humourists.

The above Artists will appear in conjunction with the Greatest Circus Company of Riders, Leapers, Acrobats, Aerialists, Clowns, Dumies, etc, etc.

There is no show anywhere where the management of which is more zealous in providing COMFORTABLE SEATS and ACCOMODATION for its PATRONS.

Mr. GEO. WARREN, begs to announce to his patrons that notwithstanding the great expense attached to the importation of this great organization there will be no advance on the usual prices of admission.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Box (to hold 6) ...	Rs. 20	Second Circle	Rs. 2
Single Seat in box...	,, 4	Carpet gallery.........	,, 1
Dress Circle	3	Pit for natives only,	ns. 8

Box plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,

CHRISTMAS EVE.

SATURDAY 24TH DEC., at 4 P.M.

Children Half Price to all parts, except Gallery.

L. FAULKENER WILLIS.
Representative.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th and 27th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 20th January, 1905, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS and SOAP to Corps Stationed at different Stations and for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Madras Arsenal, for the period of one year from 1st April 1905 to 31st March, 1906.

For further particulars, please see "Fort Saint George Gazette" Part II pages 1549 to 1652.

T. E. ROWAN, Lieut.-Col, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal.
Fort Saint George, 11th December, 1904.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, from 1st April, 1905 to 31st March, 1906, will be received by the Ordnance officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to 12 NOON on the 9th January, 1905:

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. 2120 and 2121 of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Arsenal Bombay any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. commencing from 20th December 1904.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 9th January 1905. Tenderers are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

W. WALKER, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Temporary charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 12th December 1904.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.

WILL REMAIN OPEN IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class IV. Rs. 10 for a Coupon-Book containing 20 tickets available on any day for the Holder and the Members of his family.

Only a limited number of these Coupon-Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those applying early can secure them.

Re. 1 per ticket for Admission per day.

Children under twelve 4 annas,

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

Revisits Bombay after 3 years.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT

Performance commences 9 P.M.

LOCATION, OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, DHOBI TALAO.

Full of Novelties from China, Japan, and America.

MISS AWDA'S

BICYCLE FEAT ON WIRE.

TRAINED LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, DOGS, and RUSSIAN CAMEL.

INDIAN PARROT FIRES A GUN.

Skilful and Daring NATIVE and FOREIGN ACROBATS.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Fort, where seats can be booked till 5 p.m. All other seats at the Circus Camp.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

N. B.—MATINEE ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3-30 P.M., when School-boys will be admitted HALF-RATE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th instant, 'XMAS HOLIDAY.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary ABSENCE from Bombay, Captain J. G. E. METCALFE will act for me as Marine Surveyor,

J. B. MACFADYEN.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Bhatinda-Fazilka State Railway, the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway, and the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda State Railway.)

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy passenger Traffic from BOMBAY by the MAIL TRAINS during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, intending FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the COLABA, CHURCH GATE or GRANT ROAD STATIONS or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent, General Offices, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Mail Train on FRIDAY, the 23rd December, leaving COLABA at 9-20 p.m., Bombay time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 6th December 1904.

DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE OFFICIAL GUIDE, entitled, Delhi to Bombay by Motor Car, giving full details of the Trials, illustrating the various stopping places; the whole compiled and arranged with Maps, showing each day's run, will be ready on WEDNESDAY morning next, and can be obtained from

A. H. WHEELER & Co., at their Book stalls,
THACKER & Co., Bombay,
COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay.
TARAPURVALLA & Sons,

or from the Office of the Motor Union, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Price Re. 1

F. R. HILL,
A. HOARE,
Joint Hon Secretaries.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

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RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

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ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
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Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Try our SODA, it is the best.

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BOMBAY,
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MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch), Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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A SPLENDID opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen. Our stock of perfumery will be sold VERY CHEAP to make room for a fresh Consignment expected shortly. A large fresh and varied stock of Soaps, Toilet Requisits, Eau-de-Cologne of well-known Manufacturers such as Piesse Leubin, Colgate, Atkinson, &c., &c., is always available.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CORRUGATED IRON SHED.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-20 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. and on account and risk of the concerned—

1 large corrugated iron shed, 88ft. long by 77ft. broad.

The shed is in good order and is made of teakwood and corrugated iron sheets.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong hand victoria in very good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1905, at 1 p m Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, of the latest design by Roberts and others such as dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room chesterfield sofas and chairs, glass door almyras chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, iron double bedsteads, curtains with brass rods, tables and hanging lamps, rich English carpets, garden pots, etc, etc, the property of Major H S Nelson, R B

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st December, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Motilal Pitty Mill, Tardeo, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

A quantity of cotton mixings, damaged by fire and water

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS BAMBOOS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite the Mazagon Mill and close to the Musjid at Tank Bunder by order of the mortgagee and on account and as the risk of the mortgagor Rustomjee Framjee Mehta, an insolvent, who traded under the name of Framroz Rustomjee and Co., the following remaining goods in convenient lots to suit purchasers viz:—Sawn and unsawn teak squares, board and planks of different sizes, bamboos, wooden stands, vanjiscale with weights saws etc.,

The above is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of 1286 Full-pressed Bales and 73 Buflas Gujrat, Khandesh and Bengal cotton and a large lot of superior reeling hard waste.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 22nd inst at 2 p m Messrs. Crawford and Co will sell by Public Auction at the City of Bombay Mill, Chinchpoogly by order of the Agents of the said Mill.

1286 Full pressed bales and 73 Buflas, Gujarat, Khandesh, and Bengal cotton such as Nagpore, Senabad, Broach, Dhmergaum, Pulgaum, Multan &c.

1 Large lot of superior reeling hard waste in lots to suit purchasers

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods such fancy glassware platedware magolica and terracotta ware clocks, lamps rolled gold jewellery, binoculars, etc.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 21st December, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 cases prints.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases colored flannels.
5 cases prints of different kinds,
13 cases White shirtings.
By order of Chelaram Gyanchund and on account and risk of Davaram Akhai—
About 700 pairs chudders.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st December, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of land building, machinery and mills premises, the property of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, situate at Dadur.

On SATURDAY, the 14th January, 1905, at 4 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under an Indenture of Trust dated 5th July, 1897, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Company's Mill premises at Dadur, the immovable and movable properties of the above-named Company described below in the particulars of sale.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece of pension and tax land situate at Mahim, in the city and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 34,393 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos, 568612, 566A, 56, 612, 385, 88; new Nos. 3583, 532 1485, 265, 266, 267, 3 3, old survey Nos. 265, 266, 267, 65 new survey Nos. 1300, 1301, 1302, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos, 3446, 3447, 3448, street Nos 107 108, 109, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza and partly by the Trust water pipe, on or towards the west partly by the public passage called Woollen Mill Gully and partly by the property of Joao D'Souza partly by that of Maneckji Damaji, and partly by that of Janardhan Abaji, on or towards the north partly by a public passage leading to the village of Matunga, partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza, partly by that of Diago Antonio D'Souza and partly by that of Anna Maria Misquitta, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Francisco Amado Viegas partly by that of F D'Mello, and partly that of Janardhan Abaji, together with all tanks, cisterns and other structures standing thereon, constituting the Sorab Manufacturing Company's Mill premises.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, ware-houses, out-houses, store houses, buildings and erections standing and being upon the piece of land described above, together with all and singular the machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, plant now erected, placed or used in or upon, the immovable property above described.

The mill is fitted with electric installation and contains 7,381 ring spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, High Court, Attorneys to the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 21st December, 1904.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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HARVEY'S EMBROCATION
OR CURB BOTTLE,
(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)

A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS, DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

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RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

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60, TAMARIND LANE.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade, Road Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
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CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to clearing and Forwarding Baggage &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Laura 2014 tons Captain G Carse arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jumna 2986 tons Captain W S Stewart will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Bodlewell 2208 tons Captain T W Scurr sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Albion 2372 tons Captain T Ayers arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Genoa in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Innerdale 2140 tons Captain J M Crockul arrived here on Monday from Perim in ballast.

THE steamer Manin 1829 tons Captain P Crocco sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pasha 3839 tons Captain J L Leptwich arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Shabnoor 2198 tons Captain J E Davidson will sail to-day for Jedah with a general cargo and 1900 pilgrims.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia 2298 tons Captain A Tait sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita Captain H Trouson sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla 3435 tons Captain J B Babb arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Rangoon via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara 3439 tons Captain H C Fenwick arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 3rd December with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha 2562 tons Captain H McClelland sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Scrofter and deck passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperatrix 2353 tons Captain G Ghezzo arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 3rd December with a general cargo and passengers and 12 horses.

THE steamer Luristan 2173 tons Captain O J Simpson arrived in harbour yesterday from London 19th November with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Jack and 3 children Mrs Marsh and child and Mr Fennell as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada 1340 tons Captain J MacLean will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C H Allen Mr S C Mauld Col and Miss Moody Capt and Mrs T Wilson Mr C M Gray Capt and Mrs Bruce Miss Harding and 2 infants Mr T Dalyell and 65 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia from Trieste, left Karachi on the afternoon of the 19th instant and is due here to-day about 6 p.m. She brings the following passengers:—Mr Baner, Mr Caerwenka, Captain and Mrs Oates, Mr Cardew, Mrs Ch Hogg, Mrs Hamilton King, Mr Lekish and Family, Mr Mink, Mr Pritchard, Mr Streatfield and family and Velisseratos.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Baron Innerdale s	Crockul	Perim Dec 7
	Albion s	Ayers	Genoa Nov 25
	Pasha s	Leftwich	Karachi Dec 17
	Okhla s	Babb	Rangoon Dec 4
20	Laura s	Carse	Genoa Nov 25
	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta Dec 3
	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste Dec 3
	Luristan s	Simpson	London Nov 19

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Colenso s	Shickell	Hull via Karachi
	Blakemoor s	Bruhn	Barcelona
	Vita s	Trouson	Karachi &c
	Wardha s	McClelland	Calcutta &c
	Manin s	Crocco	Calcutta &c
	Bodlewell s	Scurr	Antwerp
	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Henzada MacLean for Persian Gulf
" Jumna Stewart for Calcutta
" Shahnoor Davidson for Jedah

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Laura for Marseilles and Genoa
" Albion for Leith
" Okhla for Calcutta &c
" Africa for Calcutta &c
" City of Lucknow for Karachi

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Graham arrived at Suez on the evening of the 18th instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Marmora arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Persia from Trieste, left Karachi on the afternoon of the 19th instant and is due here on the 21st instant about 6 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 20th inst, and may be expected here on the morning of the 23rd inst.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 21.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Co—Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class (Members going in for Proficiency Certificate are requested to attend)

No 2 Company—Thursday at 9 p m Colaba North Fort 6" Br Gun Drill.

2 Lieut R W R Pennington having returned from leave resumes duty with No 2 Coy from the 19th instant.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V.-A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 21.

1 "A" and "C" Companies will parade to-day (Wednesday the 21st instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and side Arms.

2 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p m. to-day (Wednesday) the 21st instant and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

3 "E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m to-day (Wednesday) the 21st instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes

4 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m to-day (Wednesday) the 21st instant Infantry Drill Pages 37 and 38 signals and Paras 137 to 168 will be practised

5 There will be drill for Recruits on Thursday the 22nd instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

6 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available daily for Class-Firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this, and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class-Firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.

7 There will be drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College Byculla at 3-15 p m on Thursday the 22nd instant.

Dress—Plain clothes Rifles and Side Arms

8 The Head-Quarters Office will be closed from the 25th to 27th instant inclusive for the Christmas Holidays.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday 21—Litany and Sermon at 6 p.m.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

Hope for the Old Folks.

A man of 82 permanently Cured of advanced Urinary Disorders.

10, South Everard Street,
King's Lynn, England,
5th October, 1903.

"Gentlemen,—Father thought you would like to have his photograph to use in one of your books. I am very glad I can tell you that he is still enjoying the best of health, although it was some months ago that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured his kidney disorder. He is 82 years of age, and we have all been astonished at his keeping so well, especially when we remember that he spent so many pounds on doctor's fees without getting any benefit. His photo, which I send you, was taken a few years ago, but he looks as young to-day, thanks to Doan's kidney medicine, which seems to have given him a new lease of life. Faithfully yours, Miss BEAR."

Mr. Bear.
(From a Photo.)

The following letter gives the history of Mr. Bear's case. To elderly people it must come as welcome news indeed, for it proves that no one is too old to be cured of kidney disease by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

"My health seemed to be giving way after I passed my 50th birthday. I was often taken with chilly sensations; my body used to shake violently, and I came over cold from head to foot.

"It was just at this time that I first noticed trouble with the urine. This got worse quickly, and I had to see the doctor. He did all he could, but it was in vain, and at last he had to use instruments to take the water from me. The good I received, however, did not last long, although the trouble took a different form—I could not hold my water at all.

"Your Doan Backache Kidney Pills, I am truly thankful to say, have brought me real relief at last, although I had suffered for 30 years before I began with the medicine. It at once acted on the urine, giving me better control after the first box of the pills was finished. I am now quite free from any sign of bladder trouble. I do not get the old attacks of chilliness and shaking, and, strange though it may seem, it is true that I am enjoying better health to-day than ever since I was 50 years of age.

"I am telling you of my cure because I am sure there are many elderly people who suffer as I used to, and have got the idea into their heads that they are too old to be cured. I hope my experience will lead them to try your medicine, and I wish them the happy result that I have had."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 19.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	— 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2ex	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 11-16	— 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-4	+ 3-16
2 months hence	27 5-8	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	61 1-4	+ 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	unchanged
Berlin	20·36 1-4	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-2	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	do
6 " " "	2 7-8 per cent	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	+ 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-2 per cent	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	2 3-4 per cent	+ 3-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 9-16, N.-D., buyer steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/2 buyers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 35 D-J., sellers } steady
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 D-J value }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 1-2, D-J, buyers steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 4·27 + 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 56,000. Futures closed easier.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
4·11	4·14	
—5	—4	
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
4·18	4·22	4·25
—4	—4	—1
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·28	4·30	4·32
—4	—4	—4
	Aug.-Sept.	
	4·32	
	—4	

Receipts at U S Ports	65,000
Do. last year	56,000
Exports to Great Britain	38,000
Do. do Continent	4,000
In New York—	
Spot	7·70 —15
Futures, month of December	7·40 —16
Do. do. March	7·61 —19
In New Orleans—	
Spot	7 1-2 — 1 16
Futures, month of March	7·52 — 12
Do. do. June	7·70 — 17
Tone at close	steady.

Quotations for Broach are reduced 1-16th in Liverpool.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 19th December, 1904:—

Cotton	11,370	bales.
Wheat	32,585	cwts.
Linseed	6,161	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,481	"
Gingellyseed	15,491	"
Poppyseed	317	"
Groundnuts	217	"
Castorseed	797	"
Rice	4,631	"
Myrabollams	2,579	"
Cottonseed	28,772	"
Mowraseed	972	"
Gram	1,725	"
Joowar	1,320	"
Maize	1,153	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 7,93,273
Gold Coin	" 25,50,000
Silver Bullion	" 2,39,511
Ex s s Simla from Australia.	
Silver Bullion	Rs. 1,45,591
Ex s s Simla from San Francesco.	

BOMBAY, DEC. 20.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T. ....1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand...............................1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 193
Japan 30 do do 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 98·2
1st Settlement 5th January... 98·0

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 3-4
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 12
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 13 14
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 5 10 6
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 to 25 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish...... Rs. 36 to 36 1-2
15 per cent Mixed......... Rs. 35 3-4 to 36
25 per cent " .... Rs. 35 to 35 1-4
50 per cent " .... Rs. 33 1-2 to 34
Black Kutnee .... Rs. 32

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales ....bales 8,000
Imports .... do. 24,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·03	4·06	4·10
—8	—8	—8
Mar.-April	**April.-May**	**May-June.**
4·14	4·17	4·20
—8	—8	—8
June-July	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·22	4·24	4·24
—8	—8	—8

COTTON.—The market is very dull to-day. With the renewed decline in Americans buyers are still holding off, notwithstanding the reduced rates offered freely by sellers. In the Sutta bazaar at the close Good M G Broach is quoted Rs. 209 15-25 March.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	177 167	25 Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	174 164	25 Jan.
Oomravattee description (M.-G.)	186 180	25 do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	182 178	25 Dec.
Do. do.	179 173	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do do. Akola do. do. do.	188 182	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	191 185	25 Dec.
Do.	193 187	25 Jan.
Broach (M.-G.)	220 ... 210	15/25 Mar.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	184 178	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	181 175	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	185 175	25 Dec.
Do.	179 169	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	185 175	25 Dec.
Do.	179 169	25 Jan.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL AND EURASIAN NURSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A rumour which is causing a great deal of uneasiness amongst the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community is that in future the St. George's Hospital authorities intend only to engage Europeans (that is strictly British born) as nurses. The rumour reached me a few days ago when the conversation touched upon the case of a lady writing to the hospital for a nurse, who, it was demanded, must be a European. No European nurse, I belive, was available and the hospital authorities wrote back to that effect, but added that they could send a very capable, trustworthy nurse, who, however, was not a pure European. No reply was received. One cannot help thinking that the present state of affairs is to be traced to the weakness of the hospital authorities in giving way to clients who apply for and will only have a European Nurse. This should be remedied at once, and clients must accept whichever nurse is next available, whether she be European or Eurasian. Surely the public must know that the Eurasian nurse is just as carefully trained in her duties, manners and habits as her European sister. Another cause, to which this state of affairs can be traced, is the ignorance which prevails among the newly arrived European of the exact status of the Eurasian. Many believe that the Eursain is very much the same as a native in habits, manners and mode of living, uncleanliness especially prevailing in their minds as their chief characteristic. This picture of the Eurasian nurse, as everybody who is at all acquainted with Bombay hospitals, will admit, is a gross calumny, and deserves the widest publicity to contradict it. I am sure that many of your European readers who have been patients or visitors of the St. George's Hospital will agree that the Eurasian nurse has proved herself equally capable intelligent and trustworthy as the European nurse I trust that this letter will bring forth a prompt assurance from the authorities that the rumour I have stated is untrue.—Yours etc.

December 20. EURASIAN.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION RESULT.

THE following result of the L. M. and S. Examination, held by the Bombay University, was declared last evening, at the University Hall:—

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Deshmukh Gopal Vinayek gets the Charles Morehead Prize.

Antia Maneckshaw Jamshedji gets the Balkrishna Pudamji Prize.

Miss. Goolbai M. Doctor (Junior, L. M. and S.) gets the Queen Empress Silver Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883, the Lady Reay, Gold Medal, the Bai Hirabai P. H. Cama, Gold Medal and the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal.

Khambata Sohrab Maneckji gets the J. C. Lisboa, Gold Medal. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Deshmukh Gopal Vinayek.

SECOND CLASS.

Amin, S Motibhai
Antia, M Jamshedji
Balsara, J Cawasjee
Batatwalla, B Rustomji
Bilimoria, Edalji Dhunjibhoy
Dagger, J Nusserwanji
Dastur, H Pestonji
Desai, V Narayen
Dhruva, C Trikamji
Ferns, Ruth
Freitas, A Maria Celsus
Furtado, M de Loyola
Irani, Ardeshir Sheriar
Kapadia, Kaikhoshru Adarji
Khambata, Shorab Maneckji
Khambatta, Shirin H
Kias, Sorab Dinshawji
Lilaowala, D Jamshedji
Manghirmalani, Motiram Lokmandas
Marathe, Vasudev Narayan
Mehta, Sorab Pherozeshah
Mhaskar, Krishnaji Ganpat
Modi, Jamshedji Jivanji
Modi, Jivaji Rustamji
Monani, Gulam H Karimbhai
Mullen, Althea Hilda
Nathan, Elijah
Rodrigues, Peter
Somji, Rahimtulla Mirally
Talwalkar, G Ramchandra
Thakar, Harishankar Pragji
Vakil, Barjor Perozshaw

CHARGES AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

WANTED IN COLOMBO.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, disposed of the case in which A. K. Green, a European was charged in July last, with committing at Colombo criminal breach of trust in regard to a cycle valued at about Rs. 200, and belonging to Mr. H. A. Bell. He was further charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a jin-rickshaw, belonging to Mr. E. A. Cane of Colombo. After recording some evidence in the case the Magistrate remarked that he was satisfied that the person named in the warrant from Colombo for arrest on the abovementioned charges was the accused, and therefore he was ordered to be taken away to Colombo in custody of Mr. Durant Altendorf of the Colombo Police, to be placed there in a law-court to answer the charges preferred against him. Mr. Velinker, pleader, on behalf of the accused asked the Magistrate to allow his client out on bail, but the application was refused.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following passengers arrived in Bombay by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain G. Ghezzo, from Trieste yesterday morning:—

Mr. Aitken, Mr. J. Ardeshir Vakil, Mr A. Anastasiadis, Revd. Sister Angela, Miss Bedford, Miss Barr, Revd. Bracie, Revd. Sister Beatrice, Mr. Batt, Mr. Bamjee, Mr. Cavriotti, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Detzner, Mr. Eddelbuttel, Doctor Exner, Doctor Fairdt, Revd. M. Froberg, Revd. Sister Felice, Mr. Gulishambaroff, Mr. Grimm, Mrs. Gill, Revd. Gabelli, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, nurse and infant, Miss Harting, Mr. B. Hammy, Mr. G. Herbert, Mr. Heutges, Revd. S. Julietta, Mr R. Janni, Mr. W. Kent, Mr. F. R. Kharas, Mrs. T. Kaundinga, 2 children and infant, Mr. E. Kladant, Mr. Lalkaka, Miss L. Markwick, Revd. Sister Mary, Revd. Mengoni, Mr. Mink, Mr. Meyer, Mrs. C. Mangos and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moura and daughter, Mrs. Nahapist and daughter, Mr. G. Passeri, Revd. Pagani, Mr. and Mrs. Puschmann, Mr. Pockstatter, Miss Puschmann, Mr. and Mrs Rosenthal, Mrs. Robertson and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Ramchander and two children, Mr. Cav. de Skoda, Mrs. Swan, Miss Steiner, Mr. Schubiju, Mr. Scheber, Mr. Seitz, Schoolmaster Taylor and 5 children, Revd. Wolpert, Miss Wittenberg, Mrs. Whittell, Col. S. L. Wilson, Mr. G. M. Wilson, and Mr. Zurhausher.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	4	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	4	4	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	16	15	107
Total plague deaths to date	277,853	229,944	
Same date last year	8	11	91

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 729 as against 693 during the previous week. Of the total number 102 died of plague, which showed an increase of 30 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 581 which included 65 deaths from plague.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SLANEY—December 5, at Kamptee, the wife of Mr W G Slaney, E.A.C., of a son.

MACPHERSON—December 15, at Bhagalpur, the wife of D J Macpherson, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 9 53m., 10-57a. Low water, 4-10m., 4 5a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p.m.
University Examination Results—B. A. Examination.
Scottish Education Society's Schools, Prize distribution, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Chatre's Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, Oval, 3 to 11 p. m

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Nanashunker Seth Temple Fair commences to-morrow, and will last for five days.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Raja of Mudhol left Bombay, on Monday for Mudhol.—Rajkumar Vijeydavji of Dhurampur, left Bombay, for Dhurampur on the same day.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Raja of Deoghad Baria, attended by twenty-five followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and is staying in the Watson Hotel.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., will deliver under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association, this evening at 5-45 p.m., a public address on Temperance at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of this Orphanage.—Sheth Gorakhram Sadhuram Rs. 125, Sheth Narsinhdass Bhadridass Rs. 125, Sheth Ranchhoddass Vasanji in memory of his deceased wife Rs. 25, Bai Toolee Bai through her father Sheth Harmandrai Ghansham Rs. 50 Sheth Shapnathrai Panalal Rs. 15, Sheth Bhasker Rao Vithaldass Rs. 15, Sheth Damodher Anandji Rs. 50, Sheth Gulabrai Sumbhoo Rai Vaid Rs. 5.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mancherji Eduiji Idawalla was charged by Inspector Hamilton with causing hurt to one Nadarsha Darasha Printer, an apprentice engineer, on the 8th September near the J. N. Petit Institute in Hornby Road, Superintendent Grennan prosecuted. Mr. Jehangir Nimachwalla, solicitor, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. The Magistrate in disposing of the case held that the evidence for the prosecution was too unsatisfactory to prove the charge. Under the circumstances the accused was acquitted and discharged.

SONNETS ON THE INDIAN CONGRESS.—Mr. Chhotalal Sevakram, euphemiously called the Gujarati poet, whose writings in Gujarati prose and verse are held in high repute, has published a series of sonnets on the usefulness and high mission of the Indian Congress in which he exhorts his countrymen to replenish its funds and do all they can to support it. The sonnets seem to be written with great earnestness of spirit and with a vigour of expression which cannot fail to secure a hearty reception. They are cast in a simple popular mould, breathe loyalty to the British Government, and are such as could be sung in two or three different strains. There is a cadence on the verses which is truly melodious, while the sentiments bear the impress of deep thought.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme of music will be played at the Exhibition by the Band of 104th Wellesley's Rifles under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott to-day:—

1st Programme from 5 to 7 p. m.

March	With Sword and Lance	Starke
Overture	Oberon	Paredics
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran
Valse	Sentiers Fleuris	Waldteufel
Dance	Plantation	King Hall
Selection	In Coonland	Bidgood

2nd Programme from 9 to 11 p. m.

March (two step)	Rags in the air	Raymond
Overture	Si J Etai Roi	Adams
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs	Allan

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.—On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered his judgment in the case of Shavakshah Ruttonji Bomonjee against Devkaran Nanjee which was referred to his lordship as the third Judge. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused is a charterer of ships, and the complainant a stevedore; and Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, fined the accused Rs. 600 for defaming the complainant. An appeal from the decision was heard at the High Court before Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Aston. At the close of the arguments in the case, the Court took time to consider its judgment; but the Judges differed in opinion Mr. Justice Russell was of opinion that the conviction was wrong and should be set aside, and that the fine, if paid, should be refunded. Mr. Justice Aston, on the contrary, was of opinion that the conviction should be confirmed. Owing to this difference of opinion, the matter was placed before Mr. Justice Batty, who concurred with Mr. Justice Russell in thinking that the words complained of were not defamatory. The Court, therefore, set aside the conviction, directed the acquittal of the accused, and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS' BALL.—The annual ball held by the Military medical students of the Grant Medical College, came off at the Town Hall, last night, and proved to be one of the successful functions of the season. The main hall was decorated with a profusion of flags and palm leaves, while the entire flooring was covered with white canvass. The columns supporting the roof were maypoled with the colours of the College, while flags were hung between the columns and on the doorways. The Indian Medical service colours, hung between the chandeliers from the ceiling to the pillars, added greatly to the decoration. The organ platform was concealed in foliage while the bareness of the wall round the hall was relieved by palm leaves and chaplets. The entire hall was arranged with a taste which reflected credit on the members of the committee of which Messrs. G. W. Dudley and H. R. Gillespie were the Secretaries and Messrs. F. Courtney, E. Bowie, A. Sinclair, E. Curzen, O. Freeman and J. Cahill were the Masters of Ceremonies. The members and their guests began to arrive after 9 o'clock and in half an hour the hall presented a lively appearance. There was a large attendance, about four hundred being present. The dancing commenced to the strain of the Victoria Band and continued till midnight, when after the "Medical Special" an adjournment was made to the Durbar Room where supper was served.

ALLEGED MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 1 o'clock on Monday night, Dhondi Daji, a Hindu, aged twenty-two, residing in a house in Jairajbhoy Lane attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The police on being informed proceeded to the scene and removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the wind pipe had been severed. His injury was attended to and he was detained for treatment. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the injury was self-inflicted. From inquiries made by Superintendent Nolan it appears that Dhondi left Bombay about three months ago for his native town, Satara, taking with him his mother. He reached the native town alone and informed his relations there that his mother had died of fever in Bombay. He returned to Bombay about a fortnight after and told his friends here that his mother had died of fever in their native town. Dhondi's uncle, Bhagoo Rajnak, arrived in Bombay on the 16th instant and began making inquiries regarding the death of Dhondi's mother Bhagoo accused Dhondi of having murdered his mother. After some hesitation, it was alleged, Dhondi admitted having killed his mother in the jungle near Sungneshwer. After this admission, Dhondi put out the light and went to sleep on the loft in the house. Shortly afterwards he was heard breathing heavily and was found lying in a pool of blood, with a razor lying by his side

STRUGGLE OVER A BUNDLE OF PEARLS.—Before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wheatley charged Abdul Mehesin Abdul Gunnie, an Arab dealer in pearls, with theft of pearls of the value of Rs. 1,200, belonging to one Hassan bin Ali, also an Arab merchant. The case for the prosecution was that a consignment of pearls was sent from Arabia to a Boria in Bombay to be delivered to the accused. The Bania was instructed by the consignor to receive Rs. 100 from the accused and make over the pearls to him. As the accused had no money, he asked for a loan of Rs. 200 from the complainant on the pledge of the consignment. As the consignment was worth only Rs. 200, the complainant declined to advance the whole amount unless some more pearls were left with him in pledge. The accused, thereupon, it was alleged, gave the complainant some more pearls of the value of Rs 900 and received from him Rs. 200 in cash which he then paid to the Bania and pledged the consignment with the complainant. On Sunday last, the accused went to the complainant and told him that he desired to sell the pearls in the market and pay him off the amount of the loan. They both went to the market where the complainant gave all the pearls to a merchant to be weighed. After they were weighed the accused, it was alleged, picked up one of the bundles, which contained pearls of the value of Rs. 900, saying that they belonged to him. The complainant caught hold of him by his coat, and would not let him go with the pearls, which he contended were given to him in pledge. The accused however would not part with the bundle and went away with it. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the pearls. The accused in his defence admitted having pledged the consignment for Rs. 200 but denied having given the other pearls in pledge. He said when he went with the complainant to the market, he had the other bundle with him which he also intended to dispose of. After they were weighed the complainant falsely claimed that the other pearls were also pledged with him. The Magistrate, on the evidence sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and ordered the pearls of the value of Rs. 200 to be given to the complainant and the other bundle to the accused.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, in their offices on Esplanade Road Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present: Major-General A. G. Creagh, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B Forbes, Mr. W. L Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

RESUMPTION OF LAND.

The Board considered the circular on the Chairman's reply to Government memorandum in the General Department, dated the 4th November, 1904, forwarding for his remarks thereon, correspondence relating to the resumption of the triangular plot of ground south of the Town Barracks.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the applicant for the lease of the triangular plot of ground between Frere Road and Town Barracks, be informed that the Board were prepared to lease it to him at once at the rates sanctioned by the Board.

After some discussion Dr. Viegas withdrew his motion and the Government memorandum was recorded.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT AT BORI BUNDER.

Consideration was given to the circular on notice under Section 60 (7) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, signed by the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding the resumption for a public purpose, of two plots on Hornby Road, required for improving the road alignment opposite the Gaiety Theatre and Victoria Terminus.

It was resolved that in view of the urgency of this road improvement, the six months' notice might in this case be dispensed with and the land in question should be made over to the Collector at once. That necessary steps should be taken for obtaining the Collector's award under Section 57 of the Act in view of the reduction of the capital debts of the Board as regarded Schedule C. lands.

EXCHANGE OF LAND.

The Board recorded a Government resolution in the Revenue Department, dated the 5th instant approving of the draft conveyances of the strips of land at Mayo Road exchanged between the Trust and the Municipality and directing that they be returned to the Collector of Bombay and also observing that the Municipal Commissioner's presumption that the cost would be equally divided between the Corporation and the Improvement Trust was correct.

The Board then adjourned.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lely, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, accompanied by Mrs. Lely and Mr. R. Reinold, Personal Assistant, returned to Nagpur from his tour in the Chanda District, on Friday night, the 16th instant, writes our local correspondent.

The Rt. Reverend E. Bonaventure, the Bishop-elect of the Catholic Diocese of Nagpur, arrived here from Amraoti, on the 9th instant, and was met on the platform by the Very Reverend J. M. Crochet, Chancellor of the Diocese, and the Chaplain Rev. J. F. Foulex.

On Sunday morning, the bells announced that the Bishop-elect had taken possession of his Diocese. A very impressive ceremony took place in which the Rev. J. M. Crochet, Chancellor, read the Papal letters and the canonical decrees bearing on the subject. The Bishop-elect, attended by the Chancellor and Revds, P. Wall and J. Servage, then took possession of his throne over which a large canopy bearing his armorials was thrown. After the "Te Deum" was sung, the Chancellor drew up the proceedings which were signed by three witnesses.

On Sunday evening, an address of welcome and congratulation on his elevation to the dignity of Bishop was presented to his Lordship by Mr. J. A. O'Brien in the name of the English congregation. This was followed by addresses from the Native congregation presented by Mr. Jacob and from the Convent School by Miss Lily Velloz. His Lordship's reply was full of feeling. He gave expression to the happiness which he felt in being in his old scene of labour which he knew so well and where he felt so thoroughly at home. In speaking of the schools his Lordship dwelt with evident pleasure on the recollections of the time, when he himself was an educationist and said that it would be a mortification for him if he were hindered from visiting the schools. He felt sure that now as well as then, if the St. Francis de Sales' boy had every reason to be proud of his college, the college had as good a reason to turn the compliment. His Lordship expressed his keen satisfaction on the state of the schools and evinced his keen desire to see them make further progress during his episcopacy.

The native troops at Kamptee are at present encamped at Telinkerri, where they are going through their annual field manœuvres. A temporary Sub-Post Office, which is located in a tent at Telinkerri has been opened for the use of troops by the Postal Department.

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Did it ever occur to you that while you were deploring the fact that you were feeling uncomfortable and probably irritable at times, we were making PURE WOOL MATERIALS?

Do you know that Wool is a covering which nature herself has provided, and which cannot be surpassed for the purpose of keeping the body in a perfect state?

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NOTICE!

MOTOR CAR EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY EXHIBITION taking advantage of the large number of Cars now in Bombay, including those which have arrived from Europe in connection with the DELHI—BOMBAY MOTOR CAR TRIALS have decided to hold.

AN EXHIBITION OF MOTOR CARS!
On JANUARY 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

It should be possible to bring together a splendid array of high class Motor Cars, and it may safely be anticipated that the show will consist of about one hundred cars.

The public will thus be afforded an opportunity of seeing all the popular makes of English, French, German and American Motor Cars, ranging from the small runabout to the luxurious touring car of 20 to 30 H. P.

The committee of the Motor Car Union of Western India have kindly consented to render assistance in organising this show of Motor Cars and it has been decided to sub-divide the Cars entering into the following classes:—

A. For Cars of the value of Rs. 8,000 and over
B. Do. do. over Rs. 4,000 and up to Rs. 8,000.
C. For Cars of the value of Rs. 4,000 and under.

It has been decided

TO AWARD GOLD MEDALS

for these classes as follow:—
2 Gold Medals for the best All round Mechanically constructed Car in Class A.
2 Do. do. do. B.
2 Do. do. do. C.
1 Special Gold Medal for the best Car in the Exhibition.

Entries of Rs. 10 each, which includes all charges, close at the office of the Chairman of the Bombay Exhibition, on the evening of December 31st.

The awards will be made by Judges appointed by the Exhibition Committee in consultation with the Committee of the Motor Union of Western India.

Every facility will be afforded to Exhibitors. Covered in accommodation will be provided near the entrance tower for all cars which will render them easy of access to visitors, and will provide against climatic influences.

Two passes and a permit for one native servant who may remain in charge of the Car, both day and night if considered desirable, will be issued for each car entered.

Exhibitors should note that all petrol tanks should be emptied before the Cars enter the grounds in order to abide by the Insurance rules.

Cars may be sold while on exhibition on the grounds the Exhibition Committee charging a commission of 1-2 per cent. on the sale price.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman, Exhibition Committee.

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Figs, Turkish, in boxes (in tins)
Plums, French, W. Clark's extra quality, 2 lb. bottles.
Almonds, Jordan, finest in ½ lb. tins.
Raisins, Muscatel, in bottles.
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FRUITS
(CRYSTALIZED)
In bottles.
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Ginger, Ginger in 1 lb. tins.
FRUITS IN SYRUP
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No. 2 1/2 tins.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1904.

THE NEW SUEZ CANAL SCHEME.

SIR THOMAS ANGIER announces—so Reuter informs us—that, owing to the high rates charged on shipping passing through the Suez Canal, he and others have matured plans to cut a second canal through the isthmus and that a big contractor, familiar with work in Egypt, is ready to finance and carry out the undertaking. Naturally the announcement has excited considerable interest in mercantile and shipping circles, and doubtless too among shareholders of the present Canal. But others—not he—twenty years ago, conceived similar schemes which excited considerable interest and sent M. Ferdinand de Lesseps over to England where he was able to demonstrate to those who wished to carry it out and to those who desired to see it done that it was impossible for them to do it. Not that the scheme was impracticable, but that the Egyptian Government had signed away its rights to permit it. The "Daily Chronicle" says it is informed that the Egyptian Government has been approached in the matter, and the "Standard" confirms this statement, adding, however, that it has the best authority for saying that the enterprise is unlikely to secure the support of the British or Egyptian Governments, and hence it is practically impossible to secure a concession. The present Canal Company may excavate a second canal, if it chooses, and may, as was proposed, utilise the present channel for outward and a new one for homeward bound vessels, as it thinks fit, but no other company may cut a single sod or remove a spadeful of earth from the Isthmus of Suez without a legislative enactment which would destroy the existing monopoly, ignore the original concession and lead to international complications of a very serious kind. The scheme of twenty years ago was not without a good effect, however. It led to the deepening of the channel, improvements in its working and reductions in dues. Moreover, it incidentally gave our present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, his first opportunity of distinguishing himself as an engineer, for it was he whose services were secured by the interested shipowners for the purpose of surveying the proposed alignment of the new canal.

There is no reason to believe that the charges have been reduced to their lowest possible level, and shipowners and the mercantile community would be better advised to agitate for a reduction rather than hold out, what is, at most, an empty threat of building a new and a rival canal. The directors will but smile at the idea. It will lead to no practical good, but the financial history of the Canal shows that the directors are ever ready to meet the views of their customers, and that they need fear no serious falling off in receipts as a result. What the shareholders fear is not a diminution in their receipts as the outcome of a rival canal but the attraction offered by the Siberian Railway, the construction of a Baghdad Railway and the opening of the Panama canal. At the annual meeting, a little over a year ago, Prince d'Arenberg, who presided, was questioned by a shareholder as to the probable effect of the competition likely to accrue from the development of these new means of communication. He had to confess to the fear of a decrease in the passenger traffic, though he found consolation in the knowledge that this branch only amounted to two per cent. of the total profits, that European trade to the Far East would always prefer the sea-route to one necessitating transhipment, and that, though the Panama canal might be constructed, American traffic from the Eastern coast would be easier through the Suez Canal. The directors are sufficiently alive to their own interests to keep the Canal efficient for the work it will be called upon to perform. If traffic increases to such an extent as to demand an additional channel, we do not doubt they will make it. But it is very doubtful whether such a gigantic undertaking will ever be required. It may be necessary—perhaps already is—to deepen the channel to meet the convenience of the ships of greater draught and it may be necessary to multiply the number of passing stations. But these are works which can be carried out with expedition and at comparatively little cost.

Considering that the dividend now paid, is upwards of 125 francs per share, it would appear that the Company could well afford to carry out any extension found necessary. But considering the intense opposition which England offered to the original Canal scheme, it is remarkable that every step, since made towards the development of its facilities, has been the outcome of British agitation. Although the British Government is now said to be unlikely to support the new project, it may be recalled that in 1883 it concluded a provisional arrangement with M. de Lesseps. At that time two alternative schemes had been submitted to the commercial leaders of the day—one by Mr. Fowler, which proposed to construct a water-way of 240 miles through Egypt and thus bring the desert within reach of the means of irrigation, and the other by Sir George Elliot to start from Alexandria and running parallel to the present canal to Suez, 150 miles in length. It was M. Lesseps himself who declared it was desirable to construct a second maritime canal—and he was supported by the then chairman of the P. and O. Company, who stated that the improvement proposed was absolutely necessary. It was while the two English schemes were under discussion that M. Lesseps came to an understanding with the British Government, according to which it was to lend eight millions of capital for fifty years. It was to construct a canal as nearly as possible parallel to the existing one and to be completed by 1888. This scheme was criticised with much hostility by the North Country shipowners and Chambers of Commerce, Lloyds and other bodies which declared their preference for an independent canal. The result of that outcry was the abandonment of the scheme, Lord Salisbury congratulating Government on this step, as he believed its adoption would have proved disastrous to the commercial and shipping interests of the country. But though M. Lesseps, who was then controller of the canal, would have gladly constucted a new channel with British capital, he was sufficiently wide-awake to refuse to permit the construction of an independent work. The concession granted to M Lesseps holds as good to-day, as it did then, except that the present Company has the rights which he originally held. If it has not, the onus of proof will rest with the projectors of the new scheme and this, with the opposition of the British and Egyptian Governments, will prevent Sir T. Angier and others undertaking a great work in which they would have lost much money.

MINERAL INDUSTRIES. IT is a sign of the times and of the change coming over the views of Indian public men, of which the Bombay Exhibition is a striking illustration, that a magazine like the "Indian Review" should now devote almost the greater part of its space to the discussion of topics affecting the industrial and commercial development of the country. The latest issue of this admirable Review is more distinctively resembles a commercial periodical than any of its predecessors, for besides a definite section devoted to industry and commerce recently added to the Review, many other pages are taken up by articles dealing with the possibilities of industrial development. The most prominent of these is a lengthy paper on mineral industries for India. The defect of this essay is that it does no more than indicate the minerals which everybody knows exist in India and some of the uses to which the same minerals exploited in other parts of the world are put. The author is Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Aiyar, Curator of the Geological Museum and lecturer in Geology at the Central College, Bangalore, and the information is consequently such as a geologist would be expected to furnish. Mr. V. S. Sambasiva's contribution to the discussion on India's mineral resources is, however, useful in that it brings together a good deal of information scattered throughout Government publications and offers suggestions which Indian capitalists, having the requisite enterprise, may in the course of time adopt. Apart from the exploitation of gold, coal and iron, he urges his fellow countrymen to give their attention to the value of gypsum as a soil fertiliser and to the extraction of copper, lead, mercury, tin and platinum, the manufacture of glass from the raw materials extensively available in this country, and the development of industries in which mica, magnesite, soap stone, talc and abrasive minerals are used. In these directions there is undoubtedly a large field for the cultivation of new industries in this country, but the average native capitalist is not given to fresh enterprises. What is required is for an exceptional man like the late Mr. J. N. Tata to give the lead. The alternative is for European enterprise to step in and, as in the past, show the Indian how he can invest his money to his own and the country's great advantage. Mr. V. S Sambasiva offers suggestions as to how the eyes of his countrymen may be opened to the unexploited wealth lying to their hands. Exhibitions where minerals and their products can be shown, he believes to be good for this purpose but he also believes that much good would be done by the teaching of geology in the schools and colleges. Pursuing the same educative course with the people, he would have small museums established all over the country, each containing specimens of the minerals of its locality, with their manufactured products and statements regarding their market value, the countries that need them and the countries that produce them. In conjunction with this scheme there should be a central museum, laboratory and library for the benefit of students, By this means and the offer of scholarships a class of native experts in mineralogy would be produced, and then would be the time to begin exploitation with the temporary aid of European, American and Japanese mining experts. That he should begin with the need for education indicates Mr. Sambasiva's common sense, and he is frank enough to acknowledge that nothing can be done unless those directly interested make considerable efforts on their own behalf. Money is requisite even for the scheme of technical education, and it should be freely subscribed by those who will reap the fruits. Government cannot be expected to do everything. Mr. Sambasiva asks his wealthy countrymen to start his scheme by giving aid to the schools, establishing the museums and starting industries for minor mineral products. He asks them to follow the axiom that the best invesment that can be made by any pious benefactor is that laid up at compound interest in the brains of young men. If 'twere done, 'twere well it were done quickly, and he therefore urges immediate action, since every moment of inactivity means immense advantages for other countries. All of which can be cordially commended to the wealthy native philanthropist.

MILITIA EXAMINATIONS. JUDGING from the number of letters which have appeared in the home service papers recently on the competitive examination of Militia and Yeomanry subalterns, the greatest dissatisfaction is felt at the arrangement of the syllabus, and unless we are greatly mistaken, the popular agitation against the existing system will lead to some radical changes shortly. Opinions freely expressed go to show that a young officer on joining his unit requires an immediate knowledge of military topography, military law and military administration in the field, and on manœuvres he may require a certain knowledge of military engineering, but he certainly will not require a knowledge of the development of tactics; yet according to the syllabus these subjects are marked in inverse ratio to their importance. With regard to military history, a general knowledge of the leading campaigns of the last century would seem sufficient, without entering into such questions as the principles of strategy. In the case of a young officer under the present system, he is expected to have a knowledge of strategy and tactics which, as a matter of fact, very few of his seniors possess. It may be that the erroneous idea which spread abroad during the late war that British officers knew nothing has had something to do with the increased demand on young officers' brains and intellect, but whatever the cause, there can be no doubt that if British officers are ever to become efficient, a little common sense must be exercised in their preparation and subsequent development. The present craze for efficiency which compels a young officer to know more than is necessary is, to quote a home contemporary, ruining the Army.

THE R. I. M. S. Elphinstone will leave for Aden on the 27th inst.

LETTERS of invitation have been addressed by the Chairman of the Reception Committee to native gentlemen to attend at the Apollo Bunder on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock a.m., on the arrival of English Mail to receive Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William and Miss Wedderburn. Arrangements have been made to bring them to the Apollo Bunder in a special launch.

IT was proposed some time ago to confer the freedom of the borough of Southport on Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and, according to the "Southport Visitor," it had been ascertained that he was willing to accept the honour. Two or three Radical members, however, refused to sink party differences, and when it became clear that the offer would not be unanimous, Lord Curzon declined it.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 5th November, amounted to Rs. 3,055, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 303. Total earnings from 1st July to 5th November were Rs. 46,617, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,174.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 5th November, amounted to Rs. 10,296, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,468. Total earnings from 1st July to 5th November, were Rs. 1,39,621, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 38,187.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 5th November amounted to Rs. 2,157, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 148. Total earnings from 1st July to 5th November were Rs. 30,410, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,231.

THE Venetian manufacture of glass beads, which is principally followed on the Island of Murano, developed immensely last year, chiefly as a result of the activity of a syndicate which started a company on a solid basis and improved the quality of the beads. Neck-chains and bracelets, made of large glass beads, are sent from Venice to all parts of the earth especially to Central Africa. The glass bead factory of Murano must be the greatest in the world.

SAMUEL Newhouse, the mining man who built the Flatiron Building in New York city, announces that he has uncovered dols.85,000,000 worth of ore in the Great Cactus Mine in Utah, and will now carry out plans he has been formulating for years. He says that he will not only share the profits annually with his miners, but will build a city in a beautiful valley near the mine for their use. Each workman is to have a house on a lot 200 by 600 feet, and prizes are to be given those who take best care of their lawns and gardens.

MR W. L. DANGLAS, elected Governor of the State of Massachusetts at the recent elections, has had a unique career. Left an orphan at five years of age, he worked at a shoe-maker's repairing shoes; at fifteen he was employed in a cotton-factory; now he is one of the richest citizens in the United States. He has entire faith in the power of advertising and before his election, he had all available walls covered with posters representing him in the different stages of his life, commencing with his apprenticeship to a shoe-maker.

MISS NANCY LEITER, sister of Lady Curzon, was married at noon on Monday November the 29th, to Major Colin Powys Campbell, of the British Army, at the residence of her mother in Washington. The ceremony was a very quiet one, owing to the recent death of the bride's father, and only the family circle and a few intimate friends of the bride were present. Mr. Joseph Leiter was best man, and Miss Daisy Leiter attended her sister. After a stay of three days in America, Major and Mrs. Campbell sailed for England, "en route" to India.

THIS is not the first occasion upon which the dissatisfaction of shipowners with their treatment by the Suez Canal Company has found vent in proposals for a rival canal. Away back in 1882, no fewer than three schemes were broached by shipowners; one for a fresh-water canal from Alexandria to Cairo, and thence to Suez by way of Tel-el Kebir; another for a canal from Alexandria to Mansurah and Ismailia and then parallel to the original canal to Suez, and a third for the construction of a second Suez Canal. All these projects fell through, and the proposal now made by Sir T. Angier is not likely to be more successful.

IN distributing prizes at Bradford Municipal College on the 29th of November. Professor Sylvanus Thompson said it might not be known that Solomon taught technical education. He wrote, "If the iron be blunt and if he do not whet the edge then must he put to more strength, but wisdom is profitable to direct." An American who visited some English Colleges once said to Professor Thompson: "Well, we across in the States believe strongly in this sort of education. We may be wrong, but if we are right, then God help you in England."

ST. MICHAEL'S, Cornhill, of which the ex-Master of Marlborough is appointed rector, was once, according to Stow, the object of a "frontal attack" by Satan. "Certain men" were "ringing of a peal" to frighten away evil spirits during a thunderstorm, when "an ugly shapen sight appeared coming in at the window, for fear whereof they all fell down and lay as dead." When the ringers came to themselves they found the stones of the window to be 'scrat as if with a Lyon's claw." Stow himself, who was born in the parish, saw and measured the "scrats," so that we have the contemporary testimony of an eye-witness, which must be accepted as conclusive by the Sadducees.

THE Royal Society held its annual meeting on November 30, at Burlington House, Sir W. Huggins presiding. The election of president and council having taken place, and the report of the council having been submitted, the president delivered his annual address, reviewing the work of the Society during the past year. The society's medals were afterwards presented to Sir W. Crookes, Professor Ernest Rutherford, Professor Burnside, Colonel D. Bruce, Professor W. H. Perkin, Mr. W. Bateson, Professor Cantor, of Halle, and Sir J. W. Swan. In the evening the annual dinner of the society was held at the Hotel Metropole, when Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for War, was among the speakers.

OPTIONAL GREEK AT CAMBRIDGE.

[BY CLOUDESLEY BRERETON.]

ON December 1, began the full dress debate on the abolition of compulsory Greek for the Little-Go at Cambridge. Both the Grecians "a outrance" and those who refuse to confound "benefit of clergy" Greek with the real article are organizing for the fray, writes Mr. Cloudesley Brereton in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The discussion is sure to be keen, and no one can yet predict with any certainty what the ultimate decision of the University Parliament may be. Those who believe in classics for a scholarly "elite," while rejecting as useless the thin veneer of Greek which has hitherto been regarded as indispensable for all who aspire to a Cambridge degree, rejoice at the forthcoming trial of strength between the high and dry partisans of the "statues quo" and the progressives of every shade, which has been provoked by the report of the syndicate appointed a year ago to consider what changes, if any, were desirable in the examinations of the University. Having decided to confine their investigations to the Little-Go, they set about their work in a businesslike fashion by instituting a systematic canvass of the various educational associations. Apparently they did not consult the Modern Languages Association—a somewhat surprising omission. The upshot of their inquiries was a revelation of practical unanimity in favour of abolishing set books, of not increasing the number of subjects, and of rendering the test in English more thorough. By a large majority (ten to three) they recommended the making of Greek optional—in place of compulsory. In addition they would eliminate Paley's Evidences, which have ceased to be anything, but evidences that such apologetics are obsolete. They desire to introduce optional papers in English History and Natural Science. The additional subjects for honours are to be abolished, while either French or German can be taken as an alternative for one classical language. Candidates are to be allowed to take the translation papers in French and German, minus the grammar papers, to count as one language—a very undesirable option from the language-training point of view.

It is clear, then, while optional Greek is the chief issue, there are several minor points on which differences of opinion are sure to exist. Unless, therefore, the friends of reform are willing to sink their differences and fight shoulder to shoulder for the report, the whole report, and nothing but the report, they are not unlikely to see their forces divided and beaten on some side question. Already the able Master of Emmanuel is attempting a turning movement by proposing the creation of a special degree for those who do not take Greek. It would have to apply to so many different examinations that it is difficult to see what it should be called. Moreover, the experience of the French Universities is dead against such invidious distinctions. Would it not seem absurd that the Senior Wrangler who did not take Greek should go through life branded with the newer and inferior title, while the recipient of the "wooden spoon" who has acquired a smattering of Greek grammar and learnt up by heart the English of the translation book should receive the standard degree? Those who prate about a classical monopoly in the B.A. would do well to recall that there was no such thing as compulsory Greek for the original bachelor of arts in the middle ages.

In the face of these possible diversions and divisions the only thing for the reformers to do is steadily to avoid all fissiparous tendencies and vote and act like the Parliamentary "bloc" in France. Those who have some minor grievance may remember that, once the scheme is thorough, it will be comparatively easy to amend any point of detail by a subsequent Grace of the Senate. It is obvious that the opponents of the change mean to die hard. One cannot blame them. They would not be English if they did not.

Meanwhile it is well that all should know what miserable scraps and snippets of knowledge the anti-reformers are fighting for. Here is the verdict of two of the most important headmasters in England. According to Dr. Wood of Harrow, "the present amount of Greek required for a pass degree is of no educational value and a waste of time," while Mr. Glazebrook describes pass Greek as "an unmitigated evil." How, in fact, can a subject that can be got up at a pinch in three months have any linguistic or literary value? The whole proceeding resembles as much as anything the painting of a lath to look like iron. Such protective mimicry seems unworthy of serious educationists. The chief arguments of the advocates of the retention of the "statu quo" is clear enough. It may probably be summed up by saying if you take away Pass-Greek you will be taking away the foreshore, and the solid cliffs of culture will be attacked next. Hence the need of protecting the foreshore, valueless as it may be in itself.

Now, it cannot be too strongly proclaimed that Greek does want protection of a kind—financial protection. We must continue to subsidise it, just as much as we subsidise, or ought to subsidise, research in science and in all other forms of higher learning which can never be self-supporting. But to protect it by surrounding it with a stage army of camp-followers in the shape of Greek pass-men is the very worst method of making it efficient. We can no more afford to waste the nation's money and energies on turning out fifth-rate Grecians than we can afford to waste it on fifth-rate researchers.

There are, in fact, two factors in the problem. The preservation of Greek in the interests of civilisation, and the still more fundamental questions of the claims of differently gifted categories of individuals in the State to have suitable curricula composed for them, which shall best prepare the members in each category for the lives they have to live, not merely as citizens, but as workers, in a general, not a narrow, technical, bread-and-butter sense. It is just this latter factor that is too often ignored by the champions of compulsory Greek. They keep on saying that such and such a change would be bad for Greek or would injure Greek. They do not see they are tackling the problem at the wrong end. If we begin urging that this subject or that subject is indispensable to humanity, we shall never stop till we have crammed the school time-table with all the 'ologies. We must start by asking what type of individual we want to produce, and then pass on to inquire what is the most suitable general education for him. Then we shall see whether we can put Greek into his curriculum. Obviously, it will not suit the boy who leaves at sixteen, because, as the French have wisely seen, whatever knowledge of a subject he carries away must be a whole in itself, and not a smattering. It will not suit, either, the non-linguistic boy. If he is to get a humanistic training, it must be through some easier language, a modern one, or his own. The repeal of compulsory Greek will allow the schools to give the non-linguistic boy a better chance of learning an easier language, which will not necessarily be a soft option. Twenty feet of cliff may be beyond my powers to climb, when a hill of a thousand feet can be ascended because the slope is easier.

It is well here to recall the words of the Duke of Devonshire when speaking to the heads of colleges and others. He declared that the feeling against compulsory Greek was so strong that he would refuse to make another appeal to the nation on behalf of the University till the undue preference shown to that subject were removed. The independence of Cambridge from the world around is, unhappily, no new thing. It was Creighton who said that, while Oxford behaved as if the world belonged to it, Cambridge behaved as if there were no world to belong to. Yet those who desire to see their University hold its proper place in national life must do their best to lessen, rather than increase, this spirit of isolation and semi-detachment. On the other hand, those who persist in maintaining the present Chinese wall of compulsory Greek are incurring the gravest of responsibilities. England, with some loss to herself, can do without Cambridge; but Cambridge, if she is to maintain the glorious traditions of the past, cannot do without England.

THE Japanese Prince Fushimi, relative of the Mikado, at present travelling in the United States, has announced that an American Commission was studying the question of substituting the Latin alphabet for the Japanese characters in printing and writing.

THE GREAT SIEGE.

NORTH FORT CAPTURED.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

TOGO'S TORPEDO ATTACKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The third Baltic Squadron is fitting out hastily at Libau. No attempt is being made to overhaul the ships thoroughly as workmen are not sufficient.

A telegram from Tokio says that the Japanese have stormed and captured the North Fort, East of Kikwan.

Admiral Togo reports that six Russian destroyers remain at Port Arthur.

The Baltic fleet has passed Capetown going Eastward.

LONDON, DEC, 19.

The Japanese exploded an immense mine under the North Fort on Sunday afternoon, and rushed the breach. Desperate fighting with grenades and bayonets was continued till midnight, when the capture was completed.

Five guns and two Maxims were taken

The Russians left fifty dead.

Admiral Togo reports that a damaged Russian destroyer is ashore near the Sevastopol, having apparently been torpedoed.

Four colliers have arrived at Lorenzo Marques with coals for the Baltic fleet.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government :—

The Port Arthur Army reports: At 2-15 p.m. of the 18th instant, a detachment of our army caused a great explosion on the breast-work of the North Fort on Tunkikwanshan, thereupon we made an assault followed by fierce fighting with grenades. The enemy offered the stoutest resistance.

At 7 p.m. General Samejima proceeded to the caponiere and counterscarp and then made a great assault and captured the above Fort at 11-50 p.m. We immediately constructed defensive works and our possession was rendered firm by the morning of the 19th instant. We captured five field-guns, two machine-guns and a great quantity of ammunition. We found about forty Russian corpses within the Fort.

Our casualties were not ascertained, but are believed not to be heavy.

The following telegrams were received on Monday night :—

Admiral Togo on the 18th reports that the actual state of the Russian ships sunk in the inner harbour is substantially the same as previously announced, and concludes that they are no longer fit for action. Regarding the Sevastopol, he says that although there is reason to believe that she is incapacitated from navigation, yet no positive evidence is still obtainable. Six Russian destroyers at least are still remaining.

Admiral Togo reports : While attacking the Russian ship in the outer roadstead on the night of the 14th, one Japanese torpedo-boat was disabled and abandoned, but the survivors were saved. Another torpedo-boat was temporarily disabled, but conveyed back. There was no serious damage to the rest of our craft, and the total casualties were ten killed and fourteen wounded.

The Sevastopol's anchorage being close to the shore, it is difficult to ascertain her damage, but several torpedoes were distinctly observed to have hit and exploded. On the night of the 15th, our torpedoboat flotillas renewed their attacks on the Sevastopol, Otvasny and some destroyers.

They managed to approach close to the enemy's ships and successively discharged torpedoes, several of which were distinctly observed to have hit and exploded. Inspite of the enemy's hot fire, our craft all returned safe.

Total casualties were three killed and three wounded. Our observation station on the morning reported that one Russian destroyer was aground with her masts broken.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NORTH SEA INQUIRY COMMISSION.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

President Loubet has received the British, Russian and French Commissioners on the North Sea Inquiry Commission. They were unable to meet to-day owing to the non-arrival of the American representative, Admiral Davis.

RUSSIA AND REFORM.

The Demand for a Constitution.

RIOTS AT MOSCOW.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

At a meeting held of 590 Civil Engineers at St. Petersburg in the form of a banquet, it was resolved that unless the country was granted a constitution it was impossible to protect Russian industries effectively.

A declaration from six thousand engineers, unable to be present, was read supporting the Resolution.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

Further demonstrations took place at Moscow yesterday, and several collisions with the Police occurred and a few of the demonstrators were wounded.

BORNEO A DIAMOND FIELD.

Kimberley's Probable Rival.

The result of the experts' examination of samples of diamondiferous ground from North Borneo reports it to be identical with the Kimberley blue ground.

DON'T BUY a Motor Car until you have had a free trial on a Clement.—Sole Agent for the whole of India, E. J. LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LAWLESSNESS IN MOROCCO.

Return to Old Ways.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The lawlessness in Morocco is becoming worse.

The French Minister M. Taillandier, who was starting on an important mission to Fez, has been obliged to take a circuitous route via Laraiche, because the tribesmen were plotting to waylay him.

The Sultan has dismissed all the Europeans in his service and is reverting to ancient ways to ingratiate himself with the people.

LADY CURZON'S PROGRESS.

Lady Curzon has made a marked improvement and her progress towards convalescence is uninterrupted.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLANTER.

THE JURY STOP THE CASE.

"A GREAT INJUSTICE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

The case in which Mr. Rolt, late manager o Khagra estate was charged with taking illegal gratification came to a sensational end at the High Court, Calcutta, to-day.

The Jury, before the prosecution closed their case, handed in a paper intimating that they did not desire to hear any more evidence. They then retired and after a short absence returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all charges.

A rider was added which stated that a great injustice had been done to Mr. Rolt, that the present prosecution should never have been started and that the Jury recommended Mr. Rolt's case to the most favourable consideration of Government.

Mr. Justice Henderson, before whom the case has been proceeding accepted the verdict of acquittal and discharged Mr. Rolt.

LATER.

As reported in the Calcutta Press, the ground on which the Jury in the Rolt case to-day declined to hear any further evidence was that it was clear that witnesses for the prosecution had contradicted themselves over and over again and had left the box utterly discredited. They added that it was surely completely proved that the case was concocted by the hangers on of the Khagra Estate assisted by the culpable carelessness of Mr. Lea (the Collector) who sent the case to be heard by a man who was himself an applicant for Mr. Rolt's post.

The Judge expressed his entire concurrence with the verdict of acquittal.

In the Rolt case to-day in expressing his entire approval of the verdict of aquittal, Mr. Henderson the presiding Judge, said he had no doubt in his open mind the entire story against the accused was the result of a conspiracy got up to ruin him. The Judge went on to describe how the case was started upon information given to Mr. Lea (Collector of Purneah) by a servant who had been dismissed by the accused for misconduct and how no opportunity was afforded to Mr. Rolt of giving any explanation though time after time Mr. Rolt implored to be allowed to do so and though Mr. Lea told Mr. Rolt that an opportunity would be given. The Judge also referred to the "intentional insult and indignity" put upon Mr. Rolt by the Sub-Divisional Officer. Mr. Heard, who conducted the magisterial inquiry into the case and who was described as himself a candidate for the post Mr. Rolt had held. The Judge also said : "I am astonished to find that the Bank in which you kept your account apparently considered itself justified in giving certain information about that account. I have no doubt myself that had that information been withheld and, so for as it appears there is nothing in that information which tells against you, this case might never have been started. I am also astonished at the attempt made apparently on advice to prevent you from drawing upon your own moneys. Had that attempt been successful, it is possible that you might not have had the means of defending yourself here."

The scene afterwards when Mr. Rolt stepped from the dock, a free man, and was warmly congratulated by many friends, was an extraordinary one. The case has produced a most painful impression in Calcutta and is being very severely commented upon.

NAVAL DEMANDS FOR COAL.

STEAMERS HELD UP AT GIBRALTAR.

Captain Berryman, master of the steamer London Bridge, which has arrived in Port here, reports that he was stopped at Gibraltar where his coal was bought by the British fleet.

Interviewed by the "Indian Daily News" he says ten other steamers with coal were also stopped, the supply at Gibraltar having apparently run low.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

PROPOSED NEW PROVINCE.

The "Englishman" hears that a definite decision upon the scheme for the partition of Bengal will be arrived at before Lord Curzon leaves Calcutta for the hills and that if any one of the proposed schemes is decided upon, it will result in the creation of a new province with a Lieutenant-Governor and an independent Board of Revenue, Legislative Council and Secretariat.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

2nd-Lieut. the Hon'ble R. Cole, 9th Lancers, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieut. Marshall, 63rd Infantry, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Major Bradley, 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed 2nd-in-Command and Lieut. Duncan, 9th Gurkhas Adjutant of the new 2nd-Battalion, 9th Gurkhas.

Capt. Lloyd, 3rd Gurkhas, is transferred to the 6th Gurkhas as Double Company Commander.

Lieut. Alexander, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TICKETS of admission to the Congress Pavilion for members of the Reception Committee and for subscribers have been posted. The Chairman requests that those who do not receive them by Thursday morning, will be good enough to apply at the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder between 12 noon, at 5 p.m.

MOTOR CARS for hire. Driving taught. Repairs any make of car, effected. Palmer Cord Tyres E. I. C. Plugs and Price's Lubricants for sale.—E. J LEE, 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay !

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE PROSPECTS OF KARACHI.

DURING his stay in Karachi, Lord Lamington inspected the harbour and Manora Fort. Subsequently his Excellency was entertained to luncheon by the Karachi Port Trustees.

Lord Lamington in replying to the toast of his health proposed by Mr R. E. Barrow the Chairman of the Port Trust said :—

After the humble little meal to which your chairman has referred it is with considerable physical reluctance that I rise from my seat. (Laughter). I doubt if I could possibly do so without the inspiration of my surroundings. (Laughter). I first of all have listened to a most excellent and able speech from Mr. Barrow relative to the affairs of Karachi, present, past and future ; we have had our meal in a godown usually occupied by grain bags ; I gaze at a great ocean steamer, and also at the rippling channel which is incessantly ploughed up by steamers that carry away from here the freight of Western India. I feel therefore that it is only due that I should endeavour to express to you my most earnest appreciation of the warm welcome you have given me to-day and also my hearty thanks to all of those who have been concerned with greeting myself and Lady Lamington since we have arrived in Karachi. After that preface I continue my remarks with considerable nervousness. I notice a great portion of the speech delivered by Mr. Barrow also had reference to Bombay. Well it was my solace in my few moments of leisure I have in my appointment a week or two ago to read the vivacious letters and articles respecting the rival merits of Karachi and Bombay. What am I to say in addressing you to-day which I may not suffer for when I return to Bombay ? (Laughter.) I really do not quite know ; I do not like to say too must. I must look to the future. And I can only, for my part express the belief that there is ample room for two ports in Western India—(loud applause)—situated, I speak at hazard, I imagine some 1,200 miles apart. It is very extraordinary if, in this crowded empire, one port can suffice for the needs, roughly speaking, of half of that population. It is my belief that one of the greatest fallacies of the day is exemplified by nations, by individuals, by railway companies, by cities, that from the fact that your neighbour gets rich, therefore you necessarily become poorer—(hear, hear)—I believe it never happens, except in the case of actual violence occasionally perpetrated by one upon another. (Laughter.) If your neighbour gets richer, it necessarily follows that some of the wealth he has accumulated flows over and becomes a current of wealth to his neighbour. You cannot keep wealth to yourself. And therefore if Karachi is to reap wealth from the development of its hinterland it thereby increases the wealth of India and you are not only giving a benefit to Karachi, but to India at large and Bombay too. (Applause.) It was only yesterday in reply to the address of the Chamber of Commerce I think it was, in which there was a question raised about the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, that I pointed out that it was proved by figures that however wealth was increasing up Ahmedabad way, you were, in Karachi, by force of circumstances, attracting a considerable portion of that wealth. But I think these figures are entirely a question for generous competition and rivalry, and I am entirely opposed to people who not only look to their own prosperity but look askance at other people's. (Applause.) What is the idea of having a great city ? Does it mean an increase of the individual happiness of each member of the population ? As far as I am concerned, one of my great difficulties as a Governor, the question is always coming before me, in the case of Bombay, is to move the population away. Government officials say they have no place to live in ; young men have no recreation ground; railways want more room—everybody wants more room. You do not add to the actual happiness of people living in a city by the sole fact of its size.

KARACHI'S GREAT FUTURE.

But here in Karachi I honestly believe you have a great future before you. (Hear, hear.) It is absolutely assured. I imagine if anybody could be a prophet with any amount of security for once in his life it would be in saying that. (Applause.) If you continue in the path in which you have set yourselves; if the municipality look to the true purpose of their immediate duties; if you have a Port Trust alive to the necessity of developings, this harbour; then I say you need not look to the right or to the left. but you may be quite confident of your future. And if, as I understand, one of the gravamens of that correspondence to which I have already alluded, which took place in the "Times of India," was with regard to the setting up of factories, in Karachi, I believe it is quite possible that factories, may be set up. (Applause.) May I give one word of warning to the Municipal fathers of this city ? And that is that they at once make a bye-law that no smoke shall issue from the chimneys of factories in this city. (Laughter, and hear hear.) You will then avoid what is to my mind one of the great drawbacks of Bombay and be secured from having this pure air contaminated by the black smoke of its chimneys. I do say that in my mind, and I have travelled a good bit over the world, Bombay is one of the most majestic cities, despite its smoky factory chimneys, that ever it has been my fortune to witness. (Applause.) I will say just a few words about the harbour itself. I have, in the first place, throughly enjoyed the means given me this morning of seeing what has been done and what it is proposed to do. It was not many months ago that I had the request for your loan before me, and I considered the request very carefully and went over the plans. But still it i a very different thing to come here and see them put into the flesh, so to speak. I feel proud myself that as Governor not only should it be my good fortune to preside over the destinies of Bombay City and its great harbour but also that it should be my good fortune to have the privilege of visiting Karachi and of including that within my realm. I was enormously struck to-day, coming down in the train, to see those piles of bags of wheat, which I was told were the mere residue of what had been there ; and also to see this long line of steamers and I think, what is a very important consideration, that you may rest fairly secure from any hostile forces operating against Karachi. (Applause.) That has been the result of my morning's observations. But I think it is a wondrous thing that this town of Karachi in 1842, I think, had a population of only 14,000, and now to-day, has even after its severe visitations of plague, a population of some 115,000, I think that is

A WONDERFUL RISE

for a city which does not have really any distinct concern of enterprise beyond that of being the great outlet and inlet of trade for this part of India. As to what it may grow to in the future, I believe its possibilities cannot be foreseen. In regard to what Mr. Barrow said about future loans, that those loans should be for 60, instead of 30 years, I may say that is a question which is entirely decided by the Government of India. I cannot conceive that the Government of India would put a spoke in the wheel if you desire to have the period extended. (Hear, hear.) My view of finance, and I don't pretend to be a financier, was that if you had a debt to pay it off, and therefore I should be always in favour of having a shorter loan. (Laughter.) But when I am assured that it is better to have a loan for a longer period, then I am ready to accept the doctrine. But I remember from experience that the Government of India would never allow a loan for a longer period of years unless it were for work of a permanent character. For instance, part of your loan of 21 lakhs is for a dredger, and I do not suppose a dredger would last for 60 years. Mr. Barrow also asked the consideration of the Bombay Government in respect of the appointment of an advisory committee in regard to the affairs of the Port. Well, I think I mentioned yesterday, four names have been sent up by the Government of Bombay. Government do not propose to themselves appoint the committee but only to place at your disposal the names of these gentlemen. I am always in favour of local responsibility if possible, and Government have decided to put before you the names of these gentlemen should you desire to adopt them. I imagine these names will be given to Mr. Muir-Mackenzie very shortly. Well, gentlemen, I can only thank you again for your great kindness to me. It has been really of enormous interest to me to go round here this morning and I thoroughly value your generous and most hospitable treatment. I am confident that in the future traffic from the Punjab, from the North-West Provinces, perhaps from the near neighbourhood, will converage in this direction. From Sind itself you will have that wealth which is the fruit of the great system of irrigation due to that mighty river the Indus. And all these sources of wealth will be concentrated and focussed in this city of Karachi. Then if you go on these sound lines which you have hitherto adopted, you will have argosies picking up this accumulated wealth and acting as distributors of it throughout the surface of the globe. I congratulate you most heartily on the country's prospects, whilst I again thank you for your very warm and cordial welcome. (Loud applause.)

THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive is expected to arrive here from Calcutta on the 26th instant, with 1st Royal Fusiliers and details, consisting of 16 officers, 5 ladies, 2 children, 4 warrant officers, 3 women and 1 child, 381 men rank-and-file, 11 women and 16 children, 2 ward orderlies, 18 followers, 1 charge and kyang. The 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, will be transhipped to I. M. S. Soudan, on arrival of the vessel for conveyance to England, and details will be disembarked at the Sassoon Dock.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Football In The Fog.

FROST-BOUND PLAYING FIELDS.

CROSS COUNTRY ATHLETICS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

THAT fog is a much more formidable foe to football than frost under certain conditions was amply demonstrated by the state of many of the fields on Saturday. The heavy fall of snow that preceded the full rigour of the frost acted as a protecting blanket, and many grounds were, in consequence, found fit for play when the snow had been swept off. Unfortunately, however, the fog was almost as general as the frost, and was so dense in many distrits that a number of matches were abandoned, while others were brought to an abrupt termination. Under the conditions obtaining on Saturday, it was decidedly surprising to find over 4,000 spectators at Richmond for the match between the two senior London clubs. Had the weather been favourable, it is highly probable that the crowd would have broken record for a London club game, so keen was the interest taken in the match. It was fairly clear at Richmond at one o'clock, but as the hour fixed for the kick-off approached the fog increased in density and was so thick when the match began that but little could be seen of the play. Shadowy scrummages that loomed large through the murky gloom, and the fleeting ghostly figures of the backs were occasionally observed, but the run of the game could only be judged by the location of the ball. In the circumstances criticism is out of the question though it appears that Blackheath had decidedly the better of the game forward in the loose, and slightly the better in the tight. The only points fell, however, to Richmond, who had scored a penalty goal when the game was abandoned shortly after the second half began. The Heathen halves, it is said hardly made the most of their chances, but as football in a fog is always more or less of the false order, in so far as it is not easy to distinguish friend from foe, this criticism may be unjust. From such glimpses of the play as could be obtained from the stand it is safe to say that the fog robbed the Rugger public of a great game and a very keen struggle for supremacy between two fine sides who meant to go all the way.

The match between Leicester and Cambridge at Leicester was reluctantly abandoned at the last moment under rather unusual circumstances. The Leicester executive, after carefully inspecting portions of the ground (which was under snow) on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning came to the conclusion that it would prove to be not only "playable" but in superb condition when the snow was removed. Cambridge were advised to that effect, and, in consequence, journeyed to Leicester in the belief that the match would proceed on a field quite unaffected by the wintry weather. On arrival at the ground, however, the Cambridge players were far from satisfied with its condition, and H. Mainprice, the Light Blue captain, after going over the whole of the playing area in company with his committee, announced that he could not see his way to permit his side to play, in view of the close proximity of the University match and the risk of injury to his men. In the circumstances, no University captain would have taken, or been justified in taking, a different course.

At Northampton play was found practicable, and the home club confirmed their recent fine form by beating Moseley in most decisive fashion by 19 points to 4. Northampton are undoubtedly the best all-round side in the Midlands. The victory of Devon over Cornwall by 11 points to 6 was mainly due to the superior combination of the winners. There were no fewer than ten Albien players in the Devon team, and the fact confirms the opinion expressed, when dealing with last Wednesday's trial, that Devonport Albion would probably have given the Rest of the South a better game than the scratch side that represented the West of England at Richmond. Saturday's match was Devon's first game in the County Championship for the season. If Cornwall had won, they would have secured the group leadership. Now, from points to Devon once more occupying the place of honour, as they had much the better of Saturdy's game, and outplayed Cornwall as decidedly as Cornwall had outplayed Somerset and Gloucester. The Devon pack were splendidly together, and quite beat the hitherto invincible Cornish eight.

Though the fog-fiend made its presence felt in the metropolis on Saturday to the extent of causing two important league matches to be abandoned, the conditions in other parts of the country were favourable enough to allow the contests to be concluded. In spite of the unpromising outlook, a rare number of enthusiasts made their way to Plumstead, where the Arsenal were called upon to meet the Everton team. The Woolwich men have no cause to grumble, for the fog was undoubtedly the means of saving them from defeat, for the time being, at least. The view of the game was never a great one, but when the second half was about thirty minutes old, the reference had no other course open but to stop the game, for the fog at that time was very dense. Everton were then leading by three goals to one. It was unfortune for them that the game had to be abandoned for they were clearly the better side, and throughout deserved a victory. The other match that had to be called "off" was that at Fulham, where the home side met Brentford in a Southern League engagement.

The defeat sustained by Sunderland at the hands of Small Heath was, to many, the biggest surprise of any of the League matches decided on Saturday. But there can be no doubt that the newly-named Birmingham team are a very different side now that of a year ago. Only a week previously they had beaten Sheffield Wednesday, but, at the time, this result was regarded as being mainly due to the temporary loss of form on the part of the Sheffield players, and not so much to the superiority of the Heathens. But, in view of the latter team's remarkable success over the Wearsiders, this view was evidently a wrong one. To defeat Sunderland on their own ground by four goals to one, is a performance any team might be proud of and the Heathens no doubt are. As matters now stand, Small Heath have played one game less than Sunderland—who share the leadership with Preston North End—and are but two points behind. a state of affairs that must be very gratifying to the officials of the club. It is somewhat curious that last season Manchester City and Small Heath were the two clubs to come up from the second division, and while the Citizens carried everything before them, the Heathens were dead out of luck, and narrowly escaped going back to the Juniors again. This season the opposite is the case, though not to the same extent. For the first time for about six weeks, Sheffield Wednesday have tasted the sweets of victory, a success by two goals to nil over Manchester City giving them two welcome points. It certainly is none too soon, for in the opinion of many of their supporters, the Wednesday had done quite enough harm to their record.

The following is the relative position of the clubs in the first division of the League to date :—

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Sunderland	14	8	3	3	27	16	19
Preston North End	15	7	3	5	20	17	19
Newcastle United	13	8	3	2	24	10	18
Small Heath	13	8	4	1	23	14	17
Sheffield Wednesday	13	8	4	1	28	19	17
Derby County	14	7	4	3	19	17	17
Sheffield United	14	7	5	2	23	27	16
Manchester City	13	6	4	3	25	17	15
Everton	13	7	5	1	24	18	15
Woolwich Arsenal	12	4	3	5	10	10	13
Aston Villa	15	6	8	1	23	23	13
Wolverhampton W	14	6	7	1	25	31	13
Blackburn Rovers	13	5	6	2	22	19	12
Stoke	14	5	8	1	12	25	11
Notts Forest	14	4	9	1	21	25	9
Notts County	14	3	9	2	14	28	8
Middlesbrough	13	2	8	3	12	24	7
Bury	13	2	10	1	18	33	5

The feature of the contest for Second Division honours, apart from the splendid form shown by Liverpool, who were not engaged in the battle for points on Saturday, is the disastrous manner in which West Bromwich Albion are faring. Another defeat was placed to the club's record on Saturday, Bradford City [illegible] too much for them to the extent of three goals to one. Of twelve games played the Albion have now lost seven and won four, a record which does not suggest their return to the seniors company just yet. Bristol City are making a bold bid for the leadership, but they still have a long way to go to overhault Liverpool.

With regard to the Southern League championship Bristol, Rovers retain their position at the head of affairs, though Reading, with a game in hand, are but a point away from them. Both teams had the satisfaction of placing wins to their credits on Saturday and both, curiously enough, by the same margin—two to nil, the Rovers defeating West Ham United at Upton Park and Reading conquering Plymouth Argyle. Tottenham Hotspur were pretty confident that they would have little difficulty in defeating Luton, in spite of the fact that the last-named had the advantage of ground, but a surprise was in store for them, as they lost the points by the narrow margin of a goal the only one scored throughout the game.

Comment on Saturday's football under this code cannot be made without some reference to the remarkable form shown by the Corinthians. How often does one hear of the decline of amateur football ? But, to judge by the victories gained by the Corinthians last Saturday, and the week previous, it is in a pretty flourishing condition. On Saturday week the Corinthians beat London no fewer than ten goals to one, while at the Essex county ground, they gained an overwhelming victory over Manchester United by eleven to three. The amateurs. defence during the first half was admirable, while the attack throughout the game was remarkable. Twenty-one goals to four in two matches within a week must be a record.

The Cumberland footballers who have been bestirring themselves to bring about an agitation in favour of using the Rugby Union whitewash brush on some players who have technically made themselves professionals by associating themselves with Northern Union clubs have found an ally in an unexpected quarter. Mr. George Harnett, the representative of Kent Rugby Unionism, says that he intends "to strive his utmost for the reinstatement of all those members of the Northern Union who had never received a penny for playing, but who were through technicalities regarded as professionals." Mr. Harnett is a strong man to have won over ; if only he had been successful in his candidature for the secretaryship he would have been in a fine position to leaven the powers that be with his views on this topic. This question will have to be dealt with sooner or later, and probably we shall find that the Rugby Union is not quite so conservative as its girding critics make it out to be The decision which they came to on the recent representations of the South African Board showed that there is a readiness to consider the problem tolerantly. The Rugby Union is right in guarding very jealously its trust of amateurism, but there must be many men whose committal of the act of professionalism has been not very sinful against the spirit of pure amateurism and for whose return to a better form of sport a bridge might be provided without any loss of Rugby Union dignity.

Following trail across country was almost an impossibility on Saturday, so the various club fixtures were, in the main, decided along the roads. Several important events were brought off successfully. Handicap races formed the attraction with five of the chief local organisations, and in only one instance was disappointment caused through postponement. The most important contest was the annual six miles handicap of the Salford Harriers, held at Hazel Grove—a new venue. The snowcovered ground prevented the original intention being carried out of deciding the race over country, for which a good course had been mapped out. Trail was therefore laid along the Macclesfield road to a point three miles out and home again, the bags being taken by the well-known local sprinter D. P. Ingleson, along with J. Blake and T. Kinsey. The usual four medals were given for competition—a gold one for the winner, gold centre for the second and a silver for the third, with a gold centre medal to the runner, covering the distance in the best time. There were no fewer than 78 entries, and 63 started—both sets of figures being records for the club in this respect. The post of honour was occupied by the well-known athletes J. D. Marsh (ex-Northern champion and Welsh international) and H. Barker (the Oldham sub-captain), who were set to concede starts ranging from 30 seconds to eight minutes.

The frost-bound road yielded better going than might have been expected, and only four failed to complete tho full distance. The race proved all in favour of the long-start division, the winner being David Mundy (of Stretford), who had a start of 5min. 15sec. and finished an easy first by 150 yards from W. Quinton (6min. 45sec.), the latter being half the distance named in front of J. H. Verity (5min. 30sec.—a very promising novice. Then came T. H. Bramhall (5min. 44sec.), J. Brelsford (5min. 15sec.), the club cycle champion, H. Hainsworth (4min. 30sec.), J. W. Roberts (7min. 30sec.) and the Middleton amateur, H. G. Dawson (2min. 15sec.), who ran well. The same remark applies to W. A. Shee (30sec.), who finished twelfth and to the veteran Harry Barker who was fourteenth, the latter winning the fast time prize by covering the journey in 32min. 29sec. The winner Mundy (a brother of the better-known runner Joe Mundy) ran the distance in 35min. 45sec. It was his first success in a long race. At the three miles turning-point he was placed fourth to Quinton Warburten, and Roberts but a mile further he had taken the lead which he maintained to the end.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRIZES.

THE prizes for the Delhi-Bombay Motor Trials are now on view at Messrs Lund and Blockley's establishment.

The "Baroda," Cup.—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda is a fine trophy in the form of a classic vase 22 inches in height. Form the handles are suspended laural festoons highly chased in relief above which are oval-shaped Panels for the inscription and winner's name bordered by oak-leaf wreaths. The foot and cover are also richly ornamented with oak leaf designs. The cover is surmounted by a finally modelled figure of "Mercury." The Cup was designed by the Principal of the Kala-Bhawan, Baroda, and the manufacture of it entrusted to Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Bombay.

The "Scindia Cup.—Value Rs. 500 has been presented by H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior for the most economical Car, and is in the from of a massive silver "Monteith" Bowl 12 inches in diameter richly fluted and chased with handles representing lion's heads. There are two panels, one for the inscription and on the other is engraved an exact model of a De-Dion Motor Car.

The "Mysore," Cup—presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore for the car arriving in the best condition after the Trials is an exact model in silver, perfect in every detail of a Motor Car, This master-piece of the silversmiths' art is useful as well as ornamental as in the body of the Car are receptacles for cigars, cigarettes and matches.

The "Lyon Cup.—Value 50 guineas. Presented by Messrs Jeremiah Lyon and Co., of London, for the Motor Car, proving most reliable in the Trials and costing more than £500, landed in India, is a handsome cup 22 inches high and is of the "Queen Anne" period having two handles, and the body highly chased and fluted. The cover is surmounted by a figure symbolical of "Victory" bearing in her hands the palm leaf and laurel wreath. On the front panel is the following inscription "The Lyon Cup" Delhi-Bombay Trials 26th December 1904. This Cup was manufactured by Messrs, Walker and Hall of Sheffield.

THE "TIMES" CUP.—Value Rs. 250—presented by the Proprietors of the "Times of India" as a consolation Prize is a handsome "Queen Anne" fluted bowl 10 inches in diameter standing on an ebonised plinth.

Other valuable prizes have been presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, and H. H. the Aga Khan, which not having yet been received, we are unable to describe.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Now that the great Exhibition on the Oval has increased in popularity it would be well to deal in more detail than already noted with the various points of interest connected with it. In previous issues we gave the public in an outline an idea of what was to be seen, The most interesting and important Section is the Agricultural branch, in view of the aims of the Exhibition. The exhibits are on a most extensive scale, and it was indeed a move in the right direction when it was decided to divide this branch of the Exhibition into three groups, the first group has been set apart for soils and manures found in the Presidency. Here the public get an idea of the leading rocks found in the Presidency including azoic and quarts rocks found in the Deccan, trap rocks found in the Deccan, Laterite found overlying the trap, and brimstone found scattered all over the country. From these rocks are formed the soils. The sand and the light soils are produced from the quartz rocks, the muram and black soil from the trap, and richer red soils from the laterite. To these may be added the alluvial soils af Guzerat, among which is the guradu," a rich sandy loam. Following the soils are exhibited a series of chemicals representing the principal forms in which the plant-foods are taken up by growing plants, a series of pot experiments, etc. The plant-food is usually applied to the soil in a complex form, and to this is given the name of manure. The collection of manures, exhibited, comprise the ordinary farm manures, (both cattle and sheep). poudrette, and fish manure. Thera is also the bone-meal and phosphate made from the same. The mineral manures embrace nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, and the potash salts. A complete collection of oil-cakes as available in India is to be seen, comprising castor, karanji, cocanut cakes, niger seed, tal, safflower, and groundnut cakes : cotton seed, gypsum, crops, used as green manure, and other mineral substance are also introduced in this branch of agriculture. A collection of the various materials used as "rab" complete this group.

Now we come to plant and animal product which introduces the third group of the Agriculturrl section. There are no less than 22 varieties of rice grown in the Konkan, the exhibits shewing the plant, paddy and prepared rice. Notably is the horned bajri which is a new variety, with a beard, which enables it to resist the attack of birds. It was only recently discovered by the Agricultural Department who are introducing and developing its progress in the country. There you can see samples of eighteen different jowars, eight fodder varieties, including the "Sundia" mostly consumed in India. Over fifty varieties don the grass tables, while of the wheat plantation of the Presidency only a few are illustrated, besides varieties of oats. Turning now to fibres, plant, seed &c., there is of interest the "sai" fibre from which is manufactured the common Holland cloth so plentiful in the Bombay market. Of the "ambadi" plantation it may be said that a few stocks are grown in nearly every cultivator's holding from which the cultivatorand his family, during leisure hours, prepare the fibre and make the ropes for the moat and other requirements. The fibres from the different varieties of Agavi include the well-known Sical plant from Mexico. The great use of the coconut husk is illustrated by a variety of manufactured articles, while the use of the plantain fibre, bark, &c., are also similarly demonstrated. Samples of some excellent flax fibre, manufactured at the Poona farm, may also be seen to advantage. Pulses are represented in about twenty cases—both indigenous and introduced. The great value of these crops and the mode of properly maintaining the fertility of the soil was only introduced by European scientists about half a century back in the West and proved as successful as the progress in this line, which has been carried on in the East from time immemorial. Among the pulses are "toor" (in several varieties), val, chavla, oodeed, gram, moog, mut, massoor, gawar. There is also for enlightenment the "Japanese" soi bean, the American field bean, and the velvet bean. The oil crops exhibit abound in a variety of growing plantseed, and oil. There are mustard, rapeseed, jamba, sasamon or gingelly (three varieties) groundnut (5 varieties). castor (3 varieties) safflower, linseed and niger condiments and spices are represented by cardamom, nutmeg, pepper, (black and white), cinnamon, bishop seed, dil, corriander, cummin seed, fennugreek (used for medicinal purposes), garlic, tamarind, cocum, and chillies. Of domestic interest are also the fruit section of the agricultural show. Here are to be seen samples of every fruit precurable in the Presidency. The citron, orange, sweet limes (from Nagpur), varieties of pomloes, pomegranates, three varieties, of mango (though out of season), chicoo, guava, fig, bhor, grape, cumerick, apple. custard apple, pine-apple, papai, ramphal, and about a dozen varieties of plantain. In the vegetable show there are four varieties of potatoes and sweet potatoes, tapioca, suran, sugar beetroot, vegetable marrow, ghosala, kohals, cucumber, melons, pumkins, tomatoes and brinjals. There is also, a variety of pepper pods, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, knol-kol, raddish (notably the rat-tail raddish) and the various other greens used in daily domestic consumption. Among the starches and dyes, one sees tapioca arrow-root, and buckwheat among the former, and indigo, babul, myrabolam, turmeric and safflower among the latter.

The second group deals with tools and machinery used in agriculture. There is a complete collection of indigenous ploughs as used in Ahmedabad and the Southern Mahratta Country including the cumbrous Deccan plough, the Surat plough the sugarcane plough used in the Konkan. These are also harrows, log clod crushers, seed drills various hand implements with carts of the presidency and a series of European ploughs and horse hoes which have been found useful in this country (especially in the dry season) seed-cleaning instruments winnowers and fodder cutting machines, apparatus for cleaning fibre and cotton-gins for both hand and power operation. An instructive sample of fibre showing the result of hybridizing in which both parents and the off spring are shown are among the exhibits.

Among the agricultural demonstrations the public are treated each evening with the sugar-cane mills at work, a dairy in full swing, evaporating sugar-cane pans. Goor (raw sugar) is made daily after the Poona District method. There are also various methods shown of raising water from wells for agricultural purposes. There is the oil-engine driving a centrifugal pump, windmills, mosts used in the Deccan and Gujarat, while an incubator will in a few days form an attractive feature of this section of the Exhibition. For the perfect arrangements existing the whole of the credit rests with Mr J. B. Knight, Special Assistant, Agricultural Department and Professor of Agriculture in the College of Science, Poona.

THE PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

LECTURE BY COLONEL BANNERMAN.

The first of the series of interesting demonstrations set down in connection with the Exhibition was given last evening in the Health Section by Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M. D., B. Sc., I.M.S., Officiating Director in Chief of the Plague Research Laboratory who delivered an interesting lecture on "The Plague Prophylactic, what it is, how it is prepared and what are its uses." Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice presided.

Before asking Sir Lawrence Jenkins to preside, Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, explained the object of these demonstrations. The Health Section of the Industrial Exhibition, he said was organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association, one of whose chief objects was to give the people an opportunity of seeing for themselves the methods in use for the prevention of disease and modern appliances for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Bombay. A series of lectures and practical demonstrations were organized dealing with each branch of the subject. The Government of Bombay was asked to give its support and co-operation to which it cordially agreed. The Government of India approved and requested that every facility should be given to diffuse a knowledge of the plague prophylactic which formed the subject of last evening's lecture. Colonel Bannerman and Captain Liston of the Plague Research Laboratory spared no pains in making their demonstrations as perfect as possible and thousands of people have now an opportunity of seeing for themselves the method of preparation of the plague prophylactic at 5 p.m. to-day. Dr. Turner added, it is arranged to give a most interesting and practical demonstration of water filters and the waste of water and its prevention by Mr. Sherring, C. E., Special Water Engineer to the Municipality, and on Monday there will be a practical demonstration on the bacterial treatment of sewage. Later on illustrated lectures and magic lantern demonstrations on malaria and other subjects will form events of interest.

In opening his address Colonel Bannerman said that the prophylactic is essentilly a culture in broth of the plague bacillus. It has therefore nothing to do with "serum" though it is commonly called serum. Serum is the liquid that exudes from a blood clot and it is used in medicine for various purposes. The prophylactic may be conveniently called the "anti-plague vaccine." The first thing to deal with, the lecturer said, was that after one attack of plague the sufferer's body is so changed that he is not as a rule subject to a second attack. The plague bacilli while growing in that body secrete a poison which produce the train of symptoms called plague. The cells of the body are stirred up by the action of this poison to produce an antidote which neutralizes the plague poison and these cells go on secreting this antidote in such abundance that when all the plague poison is neutralized there remains a balance in the blood to act as a destructive agent, should fresh plague bacilli gain entrance. The person has become immune to the disease through the production of antidote in his system, due to the stimulus supplied by the action of the plague poison. Thus if one can get hold of this plague poison, without the presence of live bacilli, one might be able to produce immunity in any person or annual by injecting a sufficiency of it to stir up the cells of the body to produce the desired antidote. Live bacilli cannot be injected because they cannot be controlled in the living body of a man or beast, but the bacilli are not necessary to the production of immunity. It is only the poison that is needed to this purpose. If then some way could be fonnd of keeping the bacilli in captivity while making them secrete their poisons and then destroying them while retaining their poison, the problem would be solved. In the laboratory at Parel, the speaker explained the bacilli was first caught in a flask-hive where he is allowed to secrete his bacteria. When he has made enough he his got rid and of the bacteria retained. Those of the public who are wise enough to allow themselves to be injected with these bacterial products are rendered immune by the reaction of their body cells to the plague poison just as they would have been, had they passed through an actual attack of plague. The speaker then demonstrated at some length on how the prophylactic was prepared. In European laboratories this was done by cooking mince-meat in water for 24 hours, expressing the juice, adding the nutriment in the shape of peptone, and relish in the form of salt, and finally sterilizing by heat. This process was not, however, suitable for use in this country owing to the uncertainty surrounding the manufacture of commercial peptone locally, so it was necessary to make peptone locally, which was done by Colonel Warden, I. M. S., at that time Chemical Examiner in Calcutta. Having demonstrated how the prophylactic was prepared and administered, the lecturer explained its merits during an epidemic, giving statistics: also naming the conclusions drawn by the Plague Commission. Colonel Bannerman then gave various examples of the plague diminishing in the country as a result of inoculation. In conclusion the lecturer hoped that having explained the merits of the prophylactic every one would come forward to be on the safer side. Up to now sanitation has been powerless to arrest plague and he would strongly recommend inoculation as the only safe preventative.

The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Lecturer.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

NOTHING of a very exciting nature has occurred since I wrote my last letter, writes our Ahmedabad correspondent. The faithful band of pig-stickers are still away towards Parantij side endeavouring to secure sufficient pork to provide the whole camp with a Christmas treat, but I have not heard of a kill so far. They are expected back in a few days and will no doubt be welcomed by all and our local band consisting of two banjoes, one barrel organ and a flute.

The weather has been very cold for the last three days. A cutting wind has forced us to don our winter clothes in earnest. Although no rain has fallen, the weather was decidedly threatening a few days ago, and I hear that rain has fallen further north which perhaps is answerable for the exceptional cold.

Christmas promises to be a gay one in Ahmedabad this year, fortunately the Battery do not start marching until after Christmas day and they will therefore be amongst us to join in the festivities, one of which is a dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Doderet in the Gymkhana on the night of the 26th. We have been treated to more than one enjoyable evening by our esteemed and hospitable Collector and his wife and we are all looking forward to a most enjoyable time of it next Monday. We have a few new comers to the station. The owner of the "yellow brute" has left. We miss him and his amiable wife very much, but not the "motor." The other "brute" is also away, just now engaged in the Delhi Motor run and will perhaps, if the owner is successful, not return to this part of the country. Then we shall be left in peace and quietude once more.

Much sympathy is felt with Mr. Phillips, the D.S.P. here who has had the misfortune to lose his wife while proceeding on her way home to England from Colombo where she was not progressing as favourably as was expected after her attack of enteric fever. Mr. Phillips received a cable just in time to proceed by the last English mail boat and his sorrow will be shared by his many friends and well wishers.

SHOOTING MATCH AT COLABA.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY ARSENAL, vs. SERGEANTS, 2ND YORK'S REGIMENT.

TEAMS of eight a side from the Warrant Officers and Store Sergeants, Bombay, Arsenal, and the members of the Sergeants' Mess 2nd. (A. P. W. O.) Yorkshire Regiment, Colaba, met on Saturday last, for the first time, to try conclusions with the rifle—Distances, 200, 300, and 500 yards. Shooting, writes a correspondent, commenced at 500 yards at 2 p.m. with a very strong and jerky left wind which was responsible for the scores not being up to the usual standard. However, leaving the 500 yards, the Yorks' held the lead by 16 points. At 300 yards, the difference was only one point in favour of the Yorks, thus leaving the Ordnance Department 17 points to the bad, with one more distance to fire at. Now, adjourning to the tents for a few minutes, and after partaking of a little 'bulls-eye mixture" (so called by one of the good old shots), the three teams went down to the 200 yards, determined, one to keep their present lead, the other to gain the lead. But, as shot by shot went up, and the value of each being about the same, viz: bull for bull, inner for inner, there was little chance for the Ordnance Department to pull-up so many as 17 points, and at the conclusion, the latter only gained 2 points on their opponents at 200 yards, thus losing a very enjoyable and closely contested match by 15 points.

Sergeant Ross headed the Yorks' team with 87 points, closely followed by their popular Sergeant-Major with 85 points. Conduct Walters headed the Arsenal team with 88, followed by Store Sergeant Warner with 85; and these scores, considering the bad weather conditions, were very creditable. Walters, also narrowly missed the "possible" at 200 yards. After this match was over, the teams retired to the tents where light refreshment was provided by the Ordnance Department, and where another shooting match with a rook rifle was in progress, between the ladies and lady friends of both parties. Of this, I will say nothing, except, that that all showed equal ability in pulling the trigger and screaming, the safest place for anything alive being in front of the target.

The teams were photographed by Sergeant Ross of the Yorks Regiment and shortly after, a very enjoyable afternoon was brought to a close.

A SEASONABLE APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I through your paper call the attention of the kind friends who, at Christmas time, send out hampers to the poor, to the W. C. T. U. Home for the aged in Moos Buildings, Grant Road? The inmates there will be very thankful for some of the good things to be given away.—Yours, &c.

J. BRIGGS,

Temperance Hall, Colaba, December 20th.

THE restaurant and cafe waiters of Paris have begun a campaign for the abolition of tips.

PANCHGANI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize giving of the Panchgani Girls' High School was held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, amid the lovely surroundings of this rapidly rising Hill Station, writes a correspondent. Following the usual custom, the entertainment was held in the School grounds, one of the Tennis courts being the stage on which the Infant School and Kindergarten went through a most enjoyable programme, which was a short one as the principal feature was that of the prize giving. Mrs. Fearn wife of Major Fearn, the Superintendent of the Station, had kindly consented to present the happy winners with their well earned prizes. First the report which is as follows was read by the Rev. C. Williams, Principal of the Boys' School.

THE REPORT.

This year has been an exceptional one. We have withstood the division of the boys' and girls' and to our great relief, without any financial loss. We have been able to carry out our plans respecting the enlargement of the building. The commodious East Wing was opened by H. E. Lady Lamington in May. We now find ourselves with ample accommodation for the present, but we can already see in the near future a need for further extension. Our Kindergarten, with its happy throng of little ones, varying in age from 4 to 6, demand a separate room. We have promised that this shall be our next extension as at present they are too much in evidence. We have welcomed Miss Minnie Laxton, who passed through the Girgaum Bombay Training College for Kindergarten teachers with high honours. She has made our Kindergarten Department second only to that of Girgaum which ranks we are told, first in the Presidency. The Upper School has kept up its numbers fairly well in spite of the exodus of the boys and the work has been thorough and steady. This year has been an exceptionally healthy one, marked by no epidemics, so much dreaded by parents and teachers. We welcomed Mrs. and Miss Harrison among us in June and it is largely to her care for the health of the children, and the constant attendance of Major Fearn, with the blessing of God, and a splendid climate that we owe this exceptionally good health of a household consisting of over 50 inmates. At the commencement of the year Miss Knight, B. A., London, holding the Cambridge Secondary Teachers' certificate, and Miss Winifred Kimmins arrived from England to join our staff. In August, owing to the sudden changes in one of our schools at Poona, we were compelled to lend Miss Knight to relieve the pressure of work there for a few months. Miss Mackenzie, M. A., Bombay, stepped into the gap and successfully took over the greater part of her work. In spite of changes which so often are detrimental to school work, our annual report and results of examinations have been excellent. We have had several very successful concerts this year. The first in aid of funds for enlarging the Station Library. A very pretty Cantata entitled New Year's Eve" tastefully got up by our enthusiastic Music Mistress was really appreciated. The Soloists were—Miss Mackenzie, Misses Gordon, Evelyn McClumpha, Mary Evans Effie Simmonds, Annie Melling, Edith Chambers and Kitty Smith. The teachers and children throwing themselves into it with energy and taste. This by special request was produced a second time, the proceeds in both cases being devoted to local charities. We have to thank Mr and Mrs Coppleston for their artistic help in a Concert in aid of Station Funds for the relief of the native population. We have in this way been able to give over Rs 200 to various local needs.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Trinity College. Out of nine candidates seven passed, which we feel reflects great credit on Teacher and pupils. The successful candidates were Senior:—Mary Evans; Intermediate:—Eva Imrie and Esthetr Barrett; Junior: Eva—Bose. Edith Chambers and Kitty Clements, Preparatory:—Elsie Blomenstok. Government Secondary Teachers Examination:—Miss Florence Simmonds passed. Owing to the unhealthy condition of Poona, this year, we did not send any candidates for the European Scholarship Examination. The Matriculation results are not yet published. The results of our Home examination are the real tests of the year's work, and the general result has been excellent.

Owing to the sad illness of our much respected Pundit, the arithmetic results are not forthcoming. Three of our teachers are leaving us. Miss Ferns, who has made herself so much beloved by her pupils, has to leave us for private reasons. She leaves loved and regretted by all. Her place will be taken, we hope, by our old friend Miss Daisy Shaw, former Music Mistress in the School. Then Miss Simmonds, our highly valued 2nd English Mistress, leaves for England. We hope later on to welcome her back again among us. Miss Hill too, who has endeared herself to us all, is also leaving for England. We welcome this movement among our best teachers to get to the centre of Educational life. A new era has dawned in England and we Anglo-Indians must keep up with the times. Then, last but not least, we are losing our good and tried friend Major Fearn, the Superintendent of the Station. His deep interest in the welfare of the School, his practical advice and suggestion have been of the greatest help, and we feel in losing him we are sustaining a real personal loss. He has stood by us from the beginning as a steadfast unchanging friend. Mrs. and Miss Fearn have made their home, a second home to us and our staff, and in the name of myself and the Society to which we belong we tender our deep heart-felt thanks to them all and wish them a happy sojourn in England and a still happier return to Panchgani. We have just received permission to add to our boarders by the acquisition of the snuggery and adjoining buildings. We feel that Mrs. Smith has shown a real practional interest in the future of the school by parting with the property, which is so essential to us. It would seem from this report that our whole staff were deserting us 'en masse," but this is not the case. Miss Knight returns to take up work again as Vice Principal, Miss Mackenzie remains as Head Mistress—my sister, Miss Winifred Kimmins still continues with us. Miss Laxton, who for years has been a tower of strength, as Head Mistress of the Infant School, still keeps her post—Mary Evans who is showing great aptitude as a Teacher, will be on the staff, while preparing for her Teacher's Examination. One of our experienced Teachers from Girgaum is coming up to help in the Lower Division of the Upper School, so we are in no way weakening the efficiency of our staff, by these sad but necessary changes.

After the distribution Mrs Kimmins, Principal of the Girls' School, said she had a pleasing yet sad task to perform viz., that of presenting Major and Mrs. Fearn on their departure from the station with a small token of love and respect and keen appreciation of all that they had done for the school during the five years which had been spent in the establishing of it: that without his kind and sound advice and hearty co-operation, she never would have been able to accomplish all that had been done. Mrs. and Miss Fearn had made their house a second home to all members of the staff.

A letter was then read and presented to Major Fearn from the Committee of the Z. B. M. M. S. in London, formally thanking him for all he had done since he had been in office for their school in Panchgani and the valuable assistance rendered to their missionaries.

Major Fearn then responded and heartily thanked Miss Kimmins for all she had so kindly said: He had taken a great interest in the growth of the schools for he felt strongly that Panchgani is "par excellence" the place for a school for English children in Western India and as long as Miss Kimmis is Principal of the Girls' High School, she will see that it will be first class in all respects. He looked forward to seeing the two schools, Boys' and Girls' take the place, they ought, for English boys' and girls where climate does so much for the health of the children and where the surroundings are so beneficial, morally as well as physically.

A handsome Indian Tea service were presented in the name of the Society.

The proceedings were then closed by guest children and teachers singing the Dismissal Hymn in Hymns A. and N. for schools and colleges.

MR. OLLEY, the well-known cyclist and vegetarian, has beaten the record by riding 382 miles, from London to Edinburg, in 27 hours and 11 minutes.

To Cure Horse Ailments
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Mud Rash and Cracked Heels in Horses (see Veterinary Book on bottle).
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists
Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS IN BOMBAY SHOPS.

WITH the approach of old "Father Christmas," when pleasure for the old and the young becomes a duty, it is satisfactory to find that the management of the principal shops have not been unmindful of what is due to their patrons and the public. The general improvement in the commercial life of Bombay is another encouraging circumstance. The prospects of trade have been brightening for some years as is evidenced by the progressively prosperous returns of the Bombay Port Trust. These encouraging results find their reflection in the good business done in Bombay shops at the Christmas season; and the volume of business done is itself an index to the general prosperity of the community. Bombay shops have never been better stocked with new goods than at present. We append notices of the show made by some of them.

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., prominent in everything relating to medicine and pharmacy, have introduced many new medicines during the year which have met with much approval. We notice amongst others "Pulmotones", "Asthmatones" "Remedies in decorated tubes, for convenience of travellers and others" and "Cloverine" a wonderful blood purifier. Their new laboratory most elaborately fitted up and holding apparently sufficient druge to supply the Empire is now in full swing and would be most interesting to any Doctor, who cares to visit it. It is a veritable hive of industry and an exhibition in itself. We should like to mention their numerous Branches in all of which medicine is to the fore, and neatly and well displayed. Their large staff of English qualified men who personally superintend every department are noted for their courtesy to every customer, and there is no doubt a feeling of security about the personality of Kemp's staff that is very comforting to anyone who is compelled to resort to the help of powerful drugs. Their own proprietaries well-known throughout India and in England number over four hundred, and are all well selected and in many instances are far in advance of those imported from European houses, who have often copied this firm's productions a flattery that might well be dispensed with. In conclusion our readers should not forget to visit Messrs. Kemp and Co's shows at the Exhibition on the Oval.

MESSRS. KIRKBRIDE AND CO.

Following a stream of cart traffic up that winding thoroughfare in front of St. Thomas's Cathedral, known as Tamarind Lane, we find, in the very centre of all the business, a small office and large sample room, where a display of cycles and motor cycles is open all the year round. Here Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride and Co. have held the agencies for the world-famed Rudge Whitwith, Ld., the Quadrant, and the present fashionable Sunbeam cycles, for which they quote favourable prices, compared with their respective English value. Here also Messrs. Kirkbride and Co. exhibit Quadrant Motor Cycles. Though one of the earliest firms to import cycles, they are the pioneers of the Motor Cycles in India, and have had a very large experience of these fascinating machines. For Motor-cars this firm have introduced the small self-driving practical five and seven horse power of Messrs. Abday's and Cuson's, that have done so well in all the home reliability trials, at prices that suit all men of moderate means and the professional, at prices ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000, samples of which are on exhibition.

MESSRS. THOMAS VAFIADIS AND CO.

Messrs. Thomas Vafiadis and Co. are exhibiting a varied assortment of select and useful smokers' requisites of the best manufacture and workmanship, most suitable for presentation during the season. Their show includes real amber cigar and cigarette holders with gold rims, fine sterling silver tubes with real amber cigarette and cigar holders, Mecca quill cigarette holders of real amber and Meerschaum with gold or silver rims, real Meerschaum pipes, fancy, and plain, real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco leather cigar and cigarette cases, buck, antelope, kangaroo, and India rubber tobacco pouches. Sterling silver, and G. P. cigarette cases. Tobacco and match boxes (plain and engraved) enamelled cigarette cases with figures. Real Havana and Continental cigars and also the best quality of Indian cigars, and lastly their own high-class Egyptian cigarettes, which at all times are the favorites with all good smokers.

MESSRS. MONGINI BROTHERS.

The palace of confectionery, as Messrs. Mongini Brothers' establishment has been described, fully maintains its reputation, and the attractive display of all sorts of delicacies is unsurpassed in Bombay this season. The result of a visit to the English and Continental markets, made by one of the managing partners, is fully manifested in the novel and varied stock of goods displayed. The toy boxes filled with chocalates in the shape of motor-cars, cameras, travelling bags, surprise boxes, stereoscopes, pencils, watches etc., are particularly noticeable, whilst the larger presentation boxes include beautiful designs in silk, satin and plush, hand-painted handkerchief and glove boxes, etc., crackers, so dear to the hearts of the little 'uns have been specially selected with contents to suit boys and girls alike, and are very pretty indeed. The assortment of dessert, fruit is very extensive and comprises Smyrna figs, French plums, crystallised fruit, fruit in liqueur, fruit in syrup, marrons glacis, etc. Messrs. Mongini Brothers make a special feature of their Christmas boxes which were so successfully introduced last year. The boxes contain a Christmas cake, sweets, chocolates, nougot, crackers, etc., at prices to suit all purses. It would be impossible to do justice to the attractions of Messrs. Mongini Brothers' establishment in the space at our disposal. Most of our readers will probably pay them a visit during this festive season and feel inclined to take a bite at the chocolate motor-car weighing over 160lbs. which is now to be seen at this the "sweetest" of places in Bombay.

MR. R. DITMAR'S LAMP WAREHOUSE.

This establishment is replete with all kinds of hanging, table, wall and floor lamps for kerosine oil, fittings for electric light, and heating and cooking stoves. The large variety and beautiful selection of art Majolica ware, such as jardinieres, flower pots on stands, wall plates, fayence trays with silvered mountings, fancy glassware, table decorations and the splendid assortment of lovely silk lamp shades, make the show-rooms a veritable fairy palace. Everybody should make it a point to visit these show-rooms, as we are sure they will be well pleased and easily able to make a very excellent selection for the season's gifts.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, THOMAS AND CO.

Messrs. Thompson, Thomas and Co., the pioneers of Australian stores, whose business premises are advantageously located in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, show a wonderfully large variety of goods. In their new and special lines for Christmas and the New Year, they display cakes, biscuits, jams, fruits in syrup, dried fruits, currants, chocolates, crystallised fruits, Tom Smith's crackers, perfumery, and choice provisions of all kinds from the leading English, Australian, and Continental houses. They also show best Egyptian cigarettes, Fussell's pure sterilised cream, almonds and raisins, mince meat, cakes iced and decorated to order, Christmas puddings, best English sweets. Tom Smith's Christmas Santa Claus stockings, sun lamps, fruits in syrup, Singapore pine-apples. hams, best selection purfumery, "Luxury" choice cigars, &c.

MESSRS. SPENCER AND Co., LD.

Messrs. Spencer and Co, of London, Broad Street Avenue, E. C, also of Madras, Bangalore, Ootacamand, &c., have a large number of Christmas goods on view at Church Gate Street. Among the most prominent may be mentioned, silver and rolled gold match boxes, silver cigarette cases, rolled gold cigarette cases, silver cigar cases, silver cigar lighters, silver cigarette boxes, cigar holders in silver case, silver ash-trays, silver sovereign purses, briar pipes in case, silver mounted bridge boxes, silver card cases, silver cigar cutters, &c.

MESSRS. W. NAULAKHI AND Co.,

This firm of stationers, &c., display Christmas and New Year cards of ivorine, plush, mechanical, &c., from one anna to Rs. 5 each. They also show glass decorated views of English courts, palaces, &c., in plush frames, and fancy stationery, inkstands, writing cases, &c.

MESSRS. MORENAS AND CO.

This long established firm have on view at their premises in Medows Street, an extensive and varied stock of goods pertaining to the festive season. The firm shows an assortment of the finest electroplated ware by the well-known American firm of Messrs. Reed and Barton, consisting, among other things, of cabinets of cutlery, filters, ice-pitchers, inkstands, etc.,—a distinctly unique collection such as was never before imported into this country, and forms the chief centre of attraction. There are numerous other presentation articles, among which may be mentioned such fancy goods as dressing and jewel cases, albums, and gold and silver mounted patridge walking sticks at moderate prices. The Toy department contains, as usual, a number of strong, instructive toys, dolls, skinned lions and tigers, rocking chairs, etc. The firm's stock of crystallised fruits, bon-bons, French and English confectionery, Christmas, and New Year cards is the most extensive in every department and is well-stocked with the latest novelties. The establishment is well worth a visit.

ALLEGED DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, disposed of a suit in which Gulam Hussein Issaji, a dealer in oil cakes, sued Noorbhai Ismailji to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of contract. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Mr. Kavasji J. Billimoria, were for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by a Gujarati writing, dated 22nd February, the defendant, who had contracted with the Peroo Mahomed Oil Mills for the supply to him of "khor-kardi" and "khursi" or oil-cakes from kardi seeds, contracted to sell, and the plaintiff contracted to buy, 150 tons of the oil-cakes at Rs. 42-8-0 per ton, the same to be delivered by the defendant at the mills at the rate of 37 1-2 tons every month within four months on payment of the proportionate price of the same. Defendant stipulated by the above writing "inter alia" that he would make no sales of the oil-cakes to any vendor of oil-cakes in Bombay or within the Zilla of Salsette. Plaintiff subsequently discovered that in breach of this stipulation, defendant sold oil-cakes to a Khoja, and plaintiff had thereby sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 20,000. He, therefore, prayed that the defendant might be restrained from selling the oil-cakes in question and might be ordered to pay Rs. 20,000 as damages.

Defendant admitted the writing of the 22nd February, but said that a contract was entered into by him, at the same time with one Khoja Thaver at the express request of the plaintiff to supply the Khoja with 50 more tons of "khursi" or oil-cakes at Rs. 45 per ton on plaintiff's account, the difference of Rs. 2-8-0 per ton being payable by the defendant to the plaintiff. Defendant further stated that the price of "khursi" having gone down considerably soon after the agreement, plaintiff failed to carry out the contract, and had now falsely claimed damages as an excuse for failing to fulfill his own part of the contract. Further, the defendant by way of counter-claim claimed from the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,3?0-10-0 as damages sustained by him by reason of the plaintiff failing to take delivery of 141 tons, 7 1-2 cwts. of "khursi" out of the quantity contracted.

His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, and the counter-claim without costs.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Imperatrix, Captain G. Ghezzo which arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, reports having enperienced strong N. E. monsoon. The steamer Laura, Captain G. Curse arrived here yesterday from London had strong N. E wind in the Arabian Sea. The steamer Baron Innerdale, Captain J. M. Croc ul which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Perim met with strong monsoon. The B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, Captain T P Babb which reached here on Monday from Rangoon via Coast ports experienced moonsoon weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is in excess of normal in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and Cutch and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being greatest at Negapatam.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while they are variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in excess at Raipur and 5° to 10° in defect at Trichinopoly, Masulipatam, Bhuj, Delhi Ajmer, Jaipur, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Dl, Sirsa and Agra; minimum 5° to 13° in excess at Cuddapah, Bellary, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Indore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Allahabad and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin and the lowest 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole of the Madras Presidency, Ceylon and at Aurangabad, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Indore, Allahabad and Delhi.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Bangalore, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Indore.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up, but weather is still favourable for local showers in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

After Malarial and other Fevers
PLEASANT TO TAKE.
PROMOTES APPETITE.
AIDS DIGESTION.
BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM.
After malarial fever, and during the long, tedious convalescence, Angier's Emulsion is the greatest possible boon. The patient is all "run down," his strength comes back very slowly, and he is in constant danger of a relapse. It is then that Angier's Emulsion shows its great power for good. Although mild and bland it has a wonderful effect in stimulating the debilitated stomach and restoring lost appetite.
Angier's Emulsion
(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)
The soothing, healing and antiseptic properties of Angier's Emulsion acting upon the impaired digestive organs gradually but surely restore them to a normal healthy condition, the appetite returns, the weight steadily improves, and the convalescent soon finds that life is once more worth living. The same good effect follows the use of Angier's Emulsion after Enteric Fever, or in fact after any prolonged illness that has left the system in a weakened "run down" condition. As petroleum is not animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Further-more, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.
CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.
In three sizes; of Chemists and Bazaars.
THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 31 & 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, ENG.

FRUIT JULIEN
For Constipation and Biliousness
A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Perspiration and Dust,
so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using
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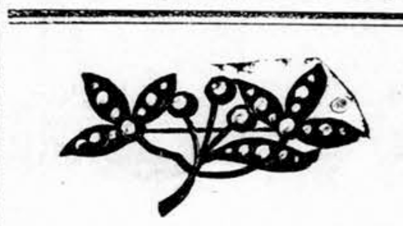
No. 27414, 18 carat gold, pearls and turquoises, Rs. 39.

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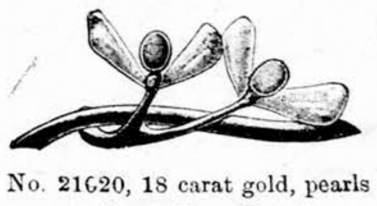
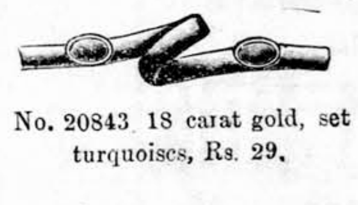

No. 21620, 18 carat gold, pearls and sapphires, Rs. 54.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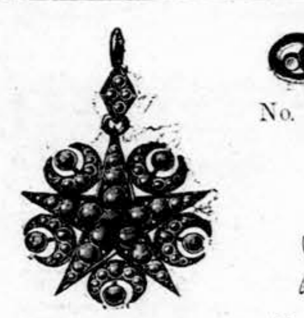
No. 32040, 18 carat gold, pearls and turquoises, Rs. 48-8.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

WITH the reorganisation of the Indian Army by Lord Kitchener the proposal to place him at the head of the War Office has been given a fresh lease of life, says The "Broad Arrow." It is the only one formulated by the Opposition with regard to the problem of defence, and naturally they make the most of it. But what does it amount to? Next to nothing. To call for Lord Kitchener is a cheap way of simulating zeal for efficiency, but its insincerity is obvious when every one knows he would be denied a free hand as his predecessors were before him. Little England politicians would like to see Lord Kitchener at the War Office, not so much because he is a reformer, but because they associate his methods with economy. But even he would find it impossibe to make any headway in Pall Mall, because the ground has not been cleared for him. In India military preparations are organised in harmony with the necessities of the country.

The "Broad Arrow" says: "We aim at keeping a naval force equal to that of any other two nations that might be in league against us; and having some definite basis to work on our naval policy is run on rational and consistent lines. It is the want of such definite policy for the Army that is responsible for the chaos which masquerades under the name of Army reorganisation to-day. The same journal adversely criticising the syllabus for the Militia and Yeomanry subalterns' examination last September, says:—If British officers are ever to become efficient a little common-sense must be exercised in their preparation and subsequent development and to expect of youngsters a knowledge of strategy and tactics which but few of their seniors possess is not sensible and had better be altered. The idea was incorrectly spread abroad during the war that British officers knew nothing, and the result is that they are now expected to know more than is necessary. New subjects are added to the old with no guides as to how they are to be prepared or in what way they will be tested; regulation follows regulation in the vain endeavour to make clear what cannot be made clear, until even the most enthusiastic are disheartened. This craze for efficiency without knowing what efficiency means is ruining the Army; it is driving the ambitious to seek extra-regimental appointments, to the neglect of their regimental duties, which have to be performed by those who would be wel[illegible] content to do them from sheer love of soldierin[illegible]ere their praiseworthy efforts recognised by s[illegible]ething better than contempt. A great deal of the present nonsence is due to the introduction of civil advice into military matters, under the impression that it is business-like, and so long as this predominance of ignorance is allowed to continue, so long will the administration of the British Army remain a marvel of ineptitude."

The reforms in the material of the training establishments, have advanced a step further in the arrangements which have now been made for modernising the see-going tenders attached to the gunnery training ships at the home ports. The Immortilite, Undaunted, and Narcissus, which date from about 1885, and which have been acting temporarily as tenders to the Wildfire at Sheerness, the Cambridge at Devonport, and the Excellent at Portsmouth, are to be relieved by the Edymion, Theseus, and Grafton. These three vessels, which are sister ships to the Hawke, which has relieved the Northampton, will form with the other training vessels a homogeneous and well-armed squadron capable of taking the sea for hostilities if necessary. This week further important reforms in the personnel of the reserve are announced to be under consideration. For the future every ship on the mobilisation list is to be an efficient fighting unit, and it is intended that each vessel shall have at least one-fourth of her full complement on board, weather in the basin at the dockyard or moored to a buoy in the stream. It will be remembered that the skeleton crew system, although sketched out by Lord Selborne has not previously been carried fully into effect, chiefly from lack of men. Now, a committee for the reorganisation of the Coastguard will shortly be appointed to inquire into the best method of releasing a large number of able-bodied men at present employed on shore, in order that they may be available for the manning of ships in the A Division of the Fleet Reserve. This is the real explanation of the rumour that the Fleet men were to be abolished. By this important step the difficulties met with in a newly-commissioned ship, owing to the lack of familiarity on the part of the crew with the vessel and her machinery, etc., will, it is hoped, be in great measure surmounted.

In a speech at Hull, Sir Neville Lyttelton, when testifying to his interest in the Volunteer movement, made some remarks which were of interest in other respects. He reminded his hearers that the Volunteers were not the only people in the melting-pot. They were all there, and he himself had been in it so often that he wondered there was any part of him left. The Army Council had a great deal to do, and the matters before it were not ripe for publicity yet. Sir Neville Lyttelton, who once made an interesting "indiscretion" when he expressed independent views upon Army matters, says humorously that he now belongs to the non-committal school, especially when he does not want to commit himself. It was no indiscretion to say that military forces must stand or fall on their real military value. If men desire to be soldiers, they must be the real article. With a military budget of very nearly 29 millions sterling, it is more imperative than ever that the country should get value for its money. There is no reason whatever why it should pay for men who were not keen Volunteers. The War Office has drawn up a scheme of defence for the whole country in case of emergency, and in this scheme all the troops considered necessary have been assigned. The winnowing-out process ought not to be regarded as a hardship. We require men at home sufficient to garrison the fortresses and to repel, not invasions, but raids; for so long as we have command of the sea the idea of invasion is futile. It is for the purpose of meeting such raids that the Volunteer forces existed. How soon the new organisation would come into force Sir Neville Lyttelton did not know. The Army Council is very busy; the Regular forces demanded their first attention, and the Volunteers must wait their turn. These are views that will commend themselves to all who realise the necessities of national defence.

There is much speculation in military circles as to who is mainly responsible for the recent order directing recruits with defective teeth to be taken, provided the dentures to supply missing or decayed teeth can be supplied at a cost not exceeding £3, for which the unfortunate recruit has not only to pay but to keep in order at his own expense. As it is a strictly technical matter, what officers are asking is, this: Has the Director-General of the Medical Service been consulted by the Secretary of State for War or the Army Council, or is the order the fiat of the Secretary of State for War, supported by the Council, without obtaining the views of the head of the Army Medical Service? The order is generally considered of doubtful value, and likely to be attended with serious complications. The medical regulations on the subject of defective teeth are generous, giving a wide margin to medical officers, so that, as a rule, on[illegible] such recruits are rejected as give no promise of [illegible]ncy owing to loss and decay of teeth, which in [illegible]argest proportion of cases, are of such a nature as not to be remediable by dentures to cost a small sum like £3. Bad, i. e., cheap, mechanical dentistry is a thousand degrees more hazardous and more useless than no dentures at all. The orders and counter orders about teeth in the Army are most confusing. In our columns on March 7 last year we drew attention to this subject, pointing out that on December 13, 1902, it had been decided that recruits found on medical examination to be wearing artificial teeth were "not to be rejected" on this account alone. Then in March, 1903, comes an order that recruits with artificial teeth are "not to be accepted." Now is promulgated the order that dentures are to be provided. Surely all this vacillation deserves the unfavourable comments made on it. Some finality is needed, and if we are rightly informed, it is not unlikely that the most recent order will be found unworkable, and then withdrawn.

World's records at gunnery practice are apparently made and broken every other day. No sooner does a British ship do something remarkable than an American man-of-war caps it. The record is, in turn, beaten by a German or a French vessel, and then a British vessel comes up again with something new and the whole round of record-making and breaking starts afresh. The flagships of Lord Charles Beresford have always been famous for their excellent prize-firing results, and the Cæsar is evidently not to be allowed to be an exception to the rule. The Majestic last year made eighty-eight hits out of 154 rounds in two minutes, and this year, in the gun layers' competition, the Cæsar's twelve 6in. guns made 149 hits out of 227 rounds fired, making, therefore, an average of 6·2 hits per minute per gun, which, we are told, constitutes another world's record. The Ocean, it will be remembered, held the record some two years ago with an average of 4·87 hits per minute per gun. According to one report, the results with the 12in. guns of the Cæsar were not so satisfactory as those with the smaller pieces in this year's competition, but one man made six hits out of seven shots, which is fairly good practice. During the present week the long-range competitions are proceeding, and it remains to be seen if equally good results can be obtained.

THE council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh at its recent meeting decided to award Professor Dewar the Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize ror 1900-1904, for his researches on the liquefaction of gases and on the chemical and physical properties of substances at low temperatures.

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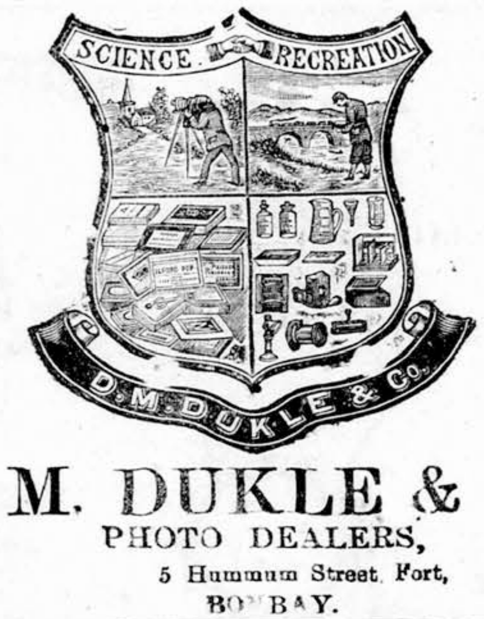

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THE MORAL.
need not be missed if another succeed me;
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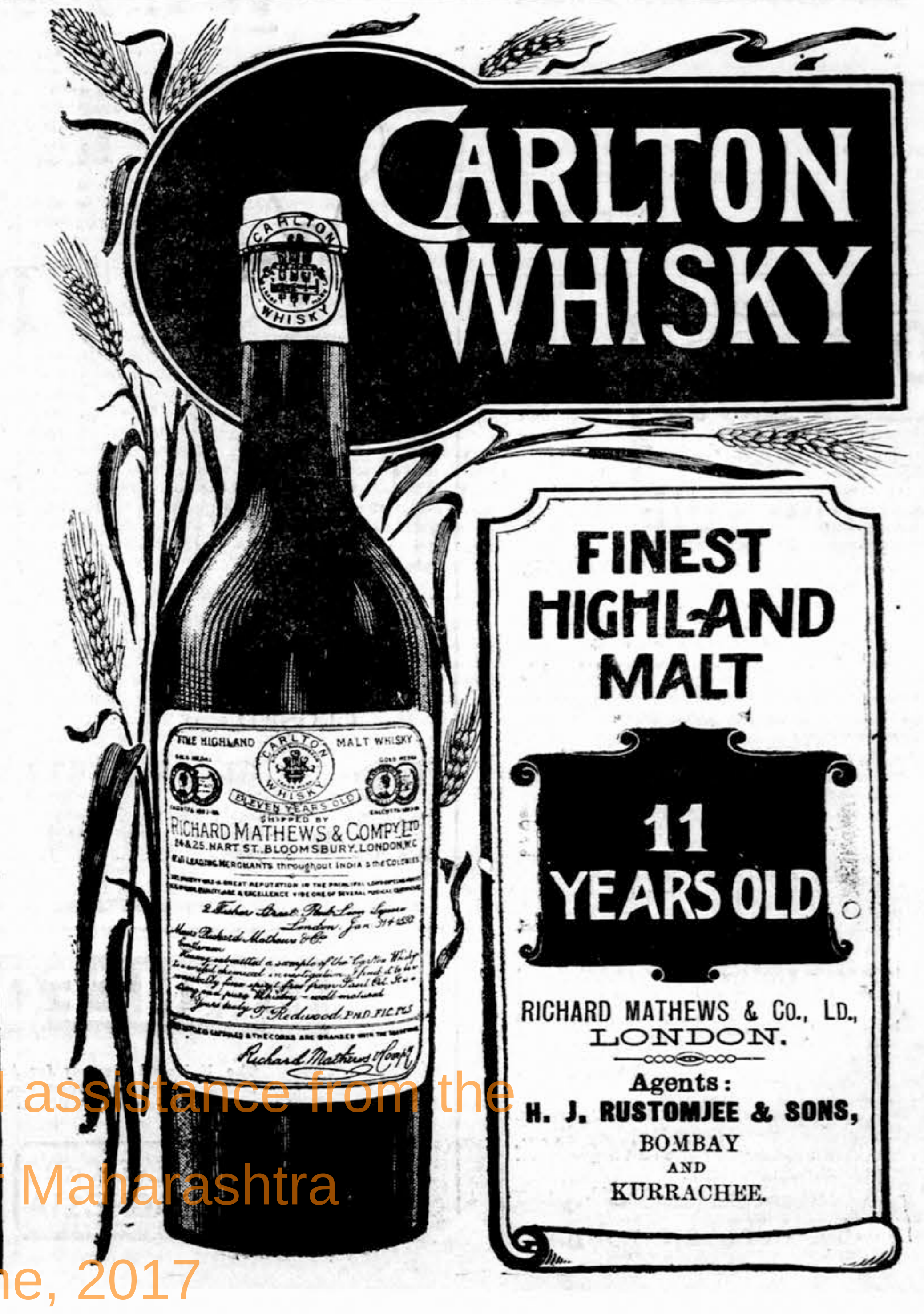

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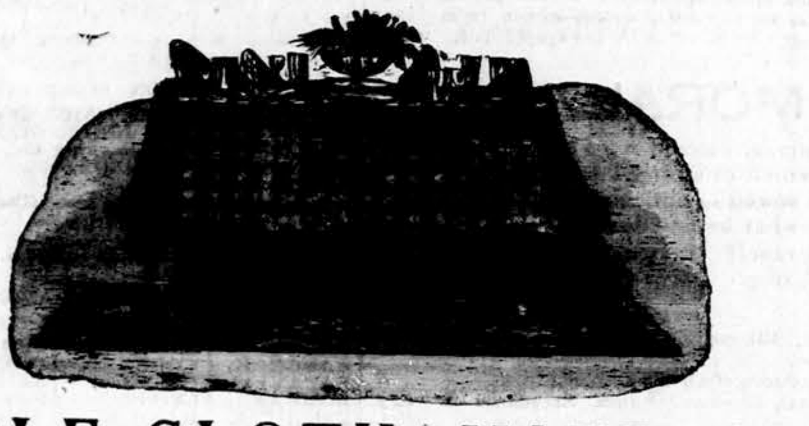

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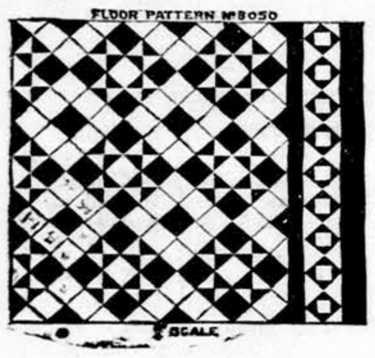

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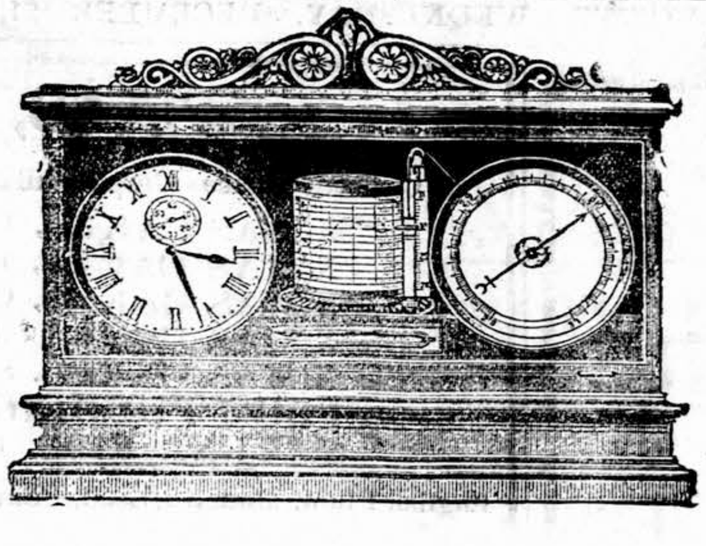

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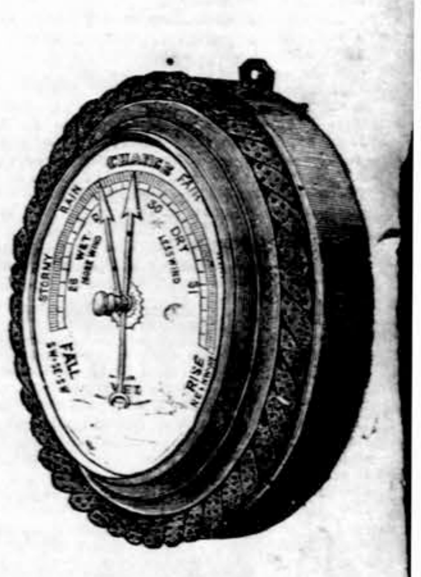

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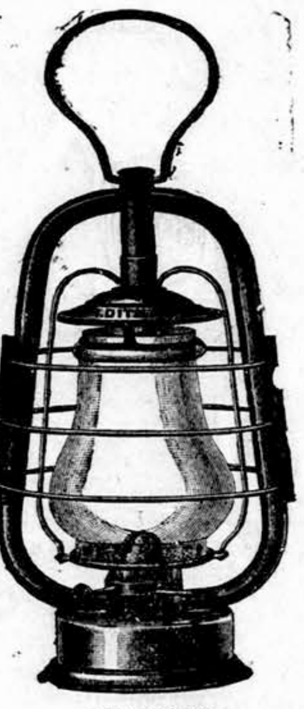

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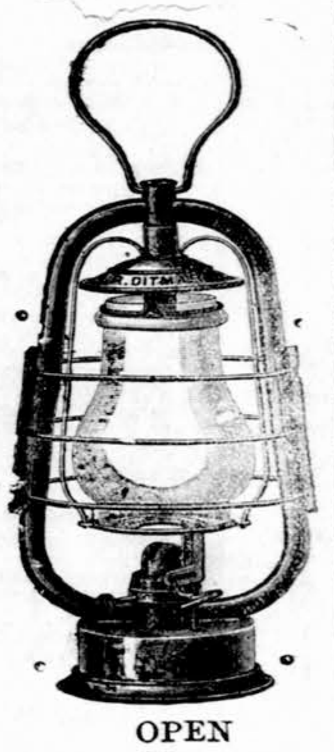

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